The New-York Times.

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NEW 7.30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons $100, $500 and $1,000; Registered $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to capitalists and people, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.

Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., New-York City—the principal at the end of thirty years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.

The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace, on the completion of the work:

1. Over two thousand miles of road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.

2. Over twenty-two thousand acres of land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than fifty million acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad, fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bondholders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales* are used in *purchasing and canceling the bonds of the Company* if they can be bought before maturity at not more than ten per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, at least 500 acres of average land to every $1,000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A CONTINENT, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security, that:

United States 5-20s at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5½ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4½ per cent.; or, if in three years, only 3½ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7.30s, selling at par in currency, yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest absolutely for thirty years, *free from United States tax*. $1,100 currency invested now in United States 5-20s will yield per year, in gold, say $62; $1,100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7.30s will yield per year, in gold, $80 30. Here is a difference *in annual income* of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided, by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—233 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid, several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime, orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early Spring; and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times receivable, at 1.10, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these can be exchanged for others, payable, principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centres of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest bank or banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, &c., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the banks or bankers employed to sell this loan.

For sale by

J. COOKE & CO.,

Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

No. 114 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; corner of Nassau and Wall sts., New-York; No. 452 15th-st., Washington, D. C.; by national banks, and by brokers generally throughout the country.

EUROPE.

Signing of the Terms of Peace Officially Declared.

British Indisposition to Humiliate France Shown.

The French Press on the Harsh Conditions Imposed.

The Proposed German Entry Into the French Capital.

Atrocious Murder by a Mob of Parisian "Reds."

Spanish Imperiousness Toward the Viceroy of Egypt.

PEACE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Bordeaux Informed at Last—M. Thiers' Return—Wilhelm Telegraphs the News to Augusta.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 26.—An official dispatch from Paris states that the preliminaries of peace have been signed.

M. THIERS will arrive in Bordeaux to-morrow.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The Emperor WILLIAM telegraphs from Versailles to the Empress AUGUSTA as follows:

> With a deeply-moved heart, in gratitude to God, I inform you that the preliminaries of peace have been signed. The Bordeaux Assembly must yet ratify them. WILHELM.

Sentiment of the French Assembly—A Protest to be Made by the Extreme and Moderate "Left" Against Ceding Territory.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 27—Noon.—The Assembly will hold no session today. THIERS and PICARD are expected to arrive here this evening.

A meeting of the Deputies belonging to the extreme and moderate "Left" was held last night to prepare a common protest against the cession of French territory, but no action was taken.

The Announcement in the British Parliament—The Ambassador in France not to Accompany the Germans into Paris.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. OTWAY, formerly Under-Secretary of the Foreign Department, after stating the reported terms of peace between Germany and France, asked if Her Majesty's Government had made any effort to mitigate their severity.

Mr. GLADSTONE replied that Count VON BERNSTORFF, the German Minister, had notified Earl GRANVILLE and himself that the preliminaries of peace were signed this morning. He added that the diplomatic representatives of the British Government in France had been instructed not to accompany the Germans on their entry into Paris, and declined to make any further response to the question.

The Peace News in Berlin—Impromptu Celebration—Six Weeks of Mourning for Victims of the War—The Army then to Enter in Triumph—Preparing to Return to Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The news of the conclusion of peace has occasioned immense excitement in this city. The streets are crowded, the houses are decorated with flags and festoons, and there are thousands of people in front of the palace. There is to be a general illumination to-night.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The triumphal entry of the Germans into Berlin has been delayed two months, as the whole of Germany will observe six weeks of mourning for the victims of the war.

M. ROTHSCHILD has been summoned to Versailles, as have also the railway Presidents, who are to arrange to carry the German troops back to their own country.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Cruel Demands of Count Bismarck—Threatened Rupture of Negotiations on Account of the Severe Exactions—Bitter Denunciations by the French Press.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The *Journal des Debats* comments on the cruel terms of peace imposed on France, and says THIERS and FAVRE were several times on the point of breaking off negotiations at the risk of the resumption of hostilities, and yielded only to dire necessity. BISMARCK at first demanded an indemnity of 10,000,000,000 francs, and it was reduced to the sum finally agreed upon only by the most strenuous exertions.

The journals continue to assail Germany in the bitterest terms.

Propositions Made by the French Representatives—The Efforts to Save Metz Fruitless—Delay in Consequence of Neutral Intervention—Further Details of the Terms.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The *Telegraph* of today has a dispatch from Versailles 26th, which says M. THIERS proposed the purchase of Luxembourg by France, and to transfer it to Germany if Metz were restored to France.

M. THIERS offered another milliard of thalers to keep Metz, but the offer was refused.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The Cologne *Gazette* says the signature of the preliminaries to the treaty of peace was delayed by the intervention of the English, Russian and Austrian Governments. The Italian Government declined to interfere.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The preliminaries of peace were signed yesterday at 5½ P. M. The war indemnity is fixed at five milliards of francs, for the payment of which three years' time is granted, the Germans to hold the fortresses until it is paid.

The armistice is prolonged a week. The Germans enter Paris immediately.

THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Thirty Thousand Germans to March to the Place de la Concord—The Journals to Suspend Publication on that Day—Conflicts with the People Apprehended—The French Troops Discontented.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—It has been stipulated that only 30,000 German troops shall enter Paris, and that they shall not march beyond the Place de la Concorde.

Several journals announce that they will suspend publication during the occupation of the city; and all recommend the inhabitants to remain within doors and close their shutters.

The authorities are very uneasy in regard to the attitude of the population when the Prussians march in. The National Guard have been under arms all night, and perfect order has prevailed. But the Guards and the regular troops are greatly discontented, and it is doubtful if they can be depended upon to restrain the people from violence at the appearance of the enemy.

Republican Manifestations—Refusal of the Police Authorities to be Responsible if the Germans Enter—Rumor Regarding the Intentions of the German Emperor.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Republican manifestations continue. There is perfect order, but the feeling among the people is strong and deep for future revenge upon Germany. The Prefect of Police refuses to assume responsibility for the preservation of order if the Prussians enter the city.

The departure of the Germans will be preceded by a review in the Champ de Mars.

LONDON, Feb. 27—1½ P. M.—It is now thought the German Army will not enter Paris, and it is said the Emperor and Prince Imperial will certainly not do so.

The Emperor WILLIAM is much improved in health.

The London *Telegraph* has a special dispatch from Versailles, 26th, announcing that the Emperor WILLIAM will lunch at the Elysée Bourbon with his Court, and return to Berlin next Saturday.

A Paris dispatch says the mortality has greatly decreased, and provisions are abundant.

An Atrocity Committed by a Paris Mob—Horrible Murder of a Police Agent.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Sunday being the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of 1848, the "Reds" held a mass-meeting on the Place de la Bastille. The demonstration was disorderly and terminated in a scene of revolting atrocity. A Police agent, who attempted to interfere for the preservation of the peace, was seized by the enraged crowd, fastened to a plank, and thrown into the Seine, where, after struggling for some time, he was drowned. As long as he could be seen above the surface he was pelted with stones by the crowd on the quay. A Magistrate, who attempted to save the unfortunate man, was threatened with similar treatment, and was finally obliged to fly for his life.

FRENCH POLITICS.

The Reported Orleanist and Legitimist Fusion—The Marseilles Election Annulled.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The *Morning Post* contradicts the report of the fusion of the Legitimists and Orleanists.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—It is said the Marseilles elections have been annulled, and that M. DELIGNY declines to assume the Deputyship of the Government in that city.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

French Violations of the Geneva Convention—Movement of Troops Toward Rouen.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A circular has been issued by BISMARCK recounting the breaches of the Geneva Convention by the French during the war.

A dispatch from Amiens, 26th, says an order has been received for a movement of troops toward Rouen.

SPAIN AND EGYPT.

Origin of the Difficulty—Unreasonable Course of the Spanish Government—Course of Egypt Approved by Other Consuls.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The difficulty between Spain and Egypt originated in a complaint made by a dragoman attached to the Spanish Consulate at Cairo that he had been maltreated by the Police. The Egyptian Government proposed an investigation. This Spain refuses, demanding immediate satisfaction. The Consuls of the other Governments at Cairo approve of Egypt's course.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

British Foreign Relations—Official Explanations in the House of Commons—The Scottish National Education Bill.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In the House of Commons, this evening, in reply to a question, Viscount ENFIELD, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said the Government was anxious to define its external duties toward other nations. It had, last year, proposed parliamentary legislation upon the subject, and had recently sent a commission to Washington. The subject was still under consideration.

The Scottish National Education bill came up, and provoked an earnest debate.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, in debate on the state of Ireland, announced that there was a marked improvement in the preservation of order and the observance of law, partly due to legislation and partly to a more vigorous police. It was, however, necessary to ask the House for a committee to devise further measures and to grant greater powers to enable the Government to effectually repress the mischief of secret combinations in Ireland.

Mr. DISRAELI showered ridicule and contempt on the Government, which, after the labors of the last session and the extraordinary powers conferred upon it, had been able to do so little for Ireland. Parliament, at the instance of the Government legalized confiscation, consecrated sacrilege and condoned high treason, yet the Premier confessed that he could not govern Westmeath alone, and made himself ridiculous by asking for further extraordinary powers to that end.

Here the speaker was interrupted by cheers and counter-cheers, and there was great disorder in the House.

Mr. DISRAELI concluded by declaring that the Government only asked for these powers and this Committee to cover the failure of its policy and shift the responsibility on Parliament.

Messrs. GREGORY and HARDY assailed the Irish Administration for its dependence on terrorism. Mr. HARDY charged that the proposal for a committee to devise measures was a pretext to protect the Premier from the consequences of his rash and indiscreet language.

The House adjourned.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Prince CHARLES, of Roumania, it is now announced, is still resolved to abdicate.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—The harbor of Odessa is free of ice.

Mysterious Shooting Affair.

At an early hour yesterday morning JAMES HALEY, of No. 418 East Eighteenth-street, entered the Twenty-second-street Station-house with a pistol-shot wound in his thigh, which, upon examination, was found to be serious, and he was sent to Bellevue Hospital. He stated that he had been shot while standing on the sidewalk in Twentieth-street, near First-avenue, but denied that he knew who had injured him, and declined to give any details of the affair.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, FEB. 28—4 A. M.

LATEST FRENCH NEWS.

Excitement in Paris—The National Guards Pointing Artillery at the Champs Elysees—A Call to Arms—Opposition to the Entry of the Germans.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The excitement is intense in some parts of the city. It is said the National Guards want to point their artillery at the Champs Elysees.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 27.—The *Etoile Belge* says a call to arms was sounded in Paris on Sunday night. A body of the Nationals and Regulars went to the Avenue des Ternes to oppose the entry of the Prussians. Should the latter persist in entering the city, painful scenes are expected.

The Treaty in Bavaria—Action of the French Left—Territory of France to be Occupied Pending the Payment of Indemnity—The Armistice Prolonged to the 12th of March.

MUNICH, Feb. 27.—The King of Bavaria has received a telegram from the Emperor WILLIAM, announcing the signing of the preliminary conditions of peace.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 27.—At the meeting of the Left last night, LOUIS BLANC said the union of the different sections of the Left would produce an excellent effect; but this meeting was untimely, because it was held to protest against conditions yet unknown. M. GAMBETTA recommended that the meeting suspend its protest until the conditions were officially announced to the Assembly, then all should adopt the same line of action, but no formal engagement for united action should now be entered into.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The *Journal des Debats* says that during the three years allowed for the payment of the indemnity, 50,000 Prussian troops will occupy Champagne, exercising the right of recognition and living at the expense of the French Government. If the payment is completed before the time expires, Champagne will be immediately evacuated.

It is understood that during the occupation of the city, unarmed detachments of the enemy will be permitted to visit the public edifices in all parts of the city, but the army corps of 30,000 men will not leave the Faubourg Honore.

The *Times* special correspondent at Versailles, telegraphs that the armistice has been prolonged to the 12th of March.

The Convention stipulates for the occupation of Paris by 30,000 men, between the Seine and the Faubourg Honore, and from the Place de la Concorde to Avenue des Ternes. No requisition will be made by the troops, who will be quartered in public buildings.

If the armistice is to be broken off, three days' notice will be required.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Publication of the Alabama Correspondence in England—Luxemburg.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Foreign Office tonight makes public the correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, preliminary to the appointment of the Joint High Commission. It is identical with that already sent to the American Congress by President GRANT.

LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 27.—Notice has been given of an interpellation concerning the recent action of the Government of the Grand Duchy.

WEST INDIES.

The Haytian Revolution—San Domingo—Settlers from South America Preparing to Enter—Death of a Portlander in Havana.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Feb. 12, via HAVANA, Feb. 27.—The revolution is unimportant, and the Government continues popular.

SAN DOMINGO, Feb. 10, via HAVANA, Feb. 27.—The United States Commissioners were received enthusiastically everywhere. The country is almost unanimously in favor of annexation. Agents of Venezuela, Costa Rica and Nicaragua had arrived, and were awaiting an order to return to organize colonists, who intend to go to San Domingo the moment that annexation becomes a certainty. It is rumored that CABRAL and LUPERON are inciting revolutionary movements on the frontier, but receive little encouragement. The country otherwise is quiet.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—ISAAC FERNALD, of Portland, died at Cardenas, yesterday, from injuries accidentally received.

THE WEST.

Libraries to be Opened on Sunday in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 27.—The Cincinnati School Board to-night decided to open the public library on Sunday....A trades' assembly to-night repudiated the recent action of the Labor Reform Party, by which the latter determined on an independent political movement.

An Escaped Prisoner Murders His Divorced Wife and Shoots Himself—An Express Robber Arrested.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 27.—A dispatch from Neenah, Wis., says JOHN HESS, who had been confined in the jail at Oshkosh, escaped last Saturday night and immediately went to Neenah, to his former home; thence he went to the home of his divorced wife and murdered her, first shooting her and then cutting her throat from ear to ear. The murderer then repaired to his brother's house and hid in the attic. There he was discovered yesterday morning and an effort was made to arrest him, when he shot himself through the head....EVERETT L. WEDGEWOOD, was arrested at Alden, Wis., on Saturday, as one of the robbers of the United States Express Company, on the Missouri and Pacific Railroad, last Fall. He was a brakeman on the train at the time of the robbery. He was arrested at the house of his father, where he has been living since the robbery. He had loaned his father $2,000. He is about twenty years of age, and is now in Woodstock, Ill., jail.

Collapse of a Savings Bank in Wheeling, Va.—Excitement and Indignation of the Depositors—The Defaulting Cashier in Jail—Incendiarism.

WHEELING, West Va., Feb. 27.—The Wheeling Savings Institution, which has enjoyed the confidence of the community for many years, went into liquidation this morning. The bank was closed, and its assets delivered to the custody of Hon. D. LAMB, trustee. Its liabilities are stated at $150,000. There was between $50,000 and $55,000 belonging to the City Sinking Fund on deposit, and many private individuals and working men had all their savings there. The capital stock of the institution was but $50,000. A. C. QUARRIER, the defaulting cashier, is now in jail. The city has been terribly excited over the affair since Saturday evening. Mr. QUARRIER has turned over all his personal property and effects, bonds, policy of insurance, stocks, furniture, &c.

Last night, the building on Main-street, occupied by C. H. BERRY, was discovered to be on fire. The fire burned fiercely for an hour, but finally was subdued. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Mr. BERRY received a letter through the Post-office a week ago, written in a disguised hand, saying that the writer determined to break him up; that he had burned him out and would do it again until he had ruined him and satisfied his own revenge.

LATE EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF PARIS.

The arrival at this port last night of the steam-ship *City of Paris*, which left Liverpool on Feb. 16 and Queenstown on Feb. 17, supplies advices later by two days than those of which a summary will be found on the second page of this impression. We reprint from the London *Echo* a story concerning the assassination of PRIM, which needs confirmation to be held wholly accurate, but which has a comprehensiveness of detail and a coherence, giving it an air of truthfulness not easily disregarded.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.

The Neutrality of the Black Sea and the English Government.

In the sitting of the House of Lords, on Feb. 14, Lord CAIRNS directed attention to the statement made by Mr. GLADSTONE on the opening night of the session, respecting the provision in the Paris Treaty of 1856 relating to the neutrality of the Black Sea, which was to the effect that the stipulation could not be upheld, and that Lord PALMERSTON and the Earl of CLARENDON were of opinion that it could not be maintained, although both these statesmen had labored hard to bring it about, and that France and Austria had declared their indifference to the matter. What he desired to know was the authority on which the head of the Government had made the statement. Turning next to the Gortschakoff circular, the noble and learned Lord condemned it as undiplomatic in manner, and as justifying the idea entertained in some quarters that an ulterior design upon the independence of Turkey lurked behind it. He put it to their Lordships whether, in these circumstances, the Premier had not committed a grave indiscretion in using such language while the Conference on the Treaty of 1856 was sitting. Earl GRANVILLE expressed his concurrence with the statement of Mr. GLADSTONE that he did not consider the Black Sea stipulations as the only point of importance in the treaty. The circumstances of the times were now changed, for Turkey had a strong fleet, whereas in 1856 she had none. With regard to Lord CLARENDON'S opinions, the Premier must have been mistaken; but Lord PALMERSTON had officially notified to the Porte his opinion that within ten years from the conclusion of the treaty Russia would make further attempts at aggression. Happily, however, that prediction had not been fulfilled. The Marquis of SALISBURY was equally glad that the Conference began before the Premier publicly declared that the neutralization of the Black Sea was an object perfectly worthless. There was no precedent in our parliamentary history in which a Prime Minister during the sitting of a Conference had thrown discredit upon the cause his Plenipotentiary was engaged in maintaining. Admitting that Mr. GLADSTONE, when in opposition, denounced the policy of exacting the neutralization of the Black Sea from Russia, he yet maintained that it was the duty of a Minister to maintain the policy of the British Government and Empire, and not to quote his own personal opinion when in opposition to damage that policy. The discussion ended at a few minutes past 6, when their Lordships adjourned.

Navigation of the Dardanelles.

The *Eastern Budget*, which possesses a semi-official character, has reason to believe that an understanding has been arrived at between the Powers on the question of the navigation of the Dardanelles. The appendix to the Treaty of Paris, known as the Convention des Detroits, under which the Porte is bound to exclude foreign ships of war from the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, with the exception of a limited number of vessels for the service of the embassies and the protection of the mouths of the Danube, is to be abolished. In future no restrictions whatever are to be placed on the power of the Porte to admit ships of war into the Dardanelles. As to the Danubian question, it is understood, that the International Danubian Commission is to be continued, though the subject will not be directly dealt with at the Black Sea Conference. This entirely agrees with the views of Austria in the matter, although the initiative of the arrangement did not proceed from the Austro-Hungarian Government. The Commission will, it is said, in future sit in London, instead of in Paris, where a sort of permanent conference for the fulfillment of the international rights and obligations created by the Paris Treaty has existed since 1856.

FRANCE.

Details of the Late Railway Disaster Near Marseilles.

Details are given by the Marseilles journals of the terrible railway accident which took place on the 5th, between that town and Toulon. The train started from Marseilles at 7¾ o'clock in the morning. It consisted of twenty carriages—the number of passengers we are not told. At the end of the passenger-carriages was a post-office van, and immediately behind this came four wagons filled with powder. The train had already traveled for nearly two hours, and was approaching its destination, when the explosion took place. At the time it was fortunately in the open country. There can be little doubt that, had the accident occurred close to a large town, the fatal results would not have been confined to the train itself. As it was, the shock was distinctly felt at Toulon, though this place is some miles away from the scene of the accident; roofs were blown away from houses for a considerable distance around; and the rails were torn up over a length of 150 metres. Another terrible effect of the accident was that the eyes of many of the passengers were blown out of their heads, while the bodies of others were riddled with splinters of glass and wood. As we have already said, there were in the train twenty carriages; of these eleven were completely, nine almost entirely, destroyed. About sixty-three people were killed on the spot; those who have since died of their injuries raise the total number of the killed to between seventy and eighty; the wounded are generally set down at about eighty. The precise spot at which the explosion took place is between Bandoz and Ollioules, two towns in the Department of Var, the one nine, the other five miles from Toulon. The cause of the explosion is still a matter of conjecture.

Insurrection in Algeria.

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles and the *Gazette du Midi* state that serious disturbances have occurred in the Province of Constantine. The town of Souk-Ahras was attacked on the 26th ult., and the following day, by a large body of Arabs. The next day it was relieved by the arrival of a French flying-column. More than fifty towns have been burnt and sacked, and twelve corpses of civilians have been found in the neighborhood. The ironclad frigate *La Provence* was despatched in haste from Algiers to Bône with reinforcements.

Arrest of More of the Great Counterfeiting Gang—Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars Circulated by Them.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Col. WHITELEY, Chief of the United States Secret Detective Service, arrested at Hookset, N. H., yesterday, WILLIAM B. DOW, the leading man of a gang of counterfeiters. Dow has distributed hundreds of thousands of dollars of spurious money throughout the New-England States. It is supposed that he was also engaged in the Lime Rock Bank robbery, as well as the Norway Bank of Maine, and Wolfboro Bank of New-Hampshire. He was brought to Boston this afternoon. ALBERT TENNY, another of the gang, was arrested at Lowell this afternoon by United States officers. TENNY was sentenced for ten years to State Prison for counterfeiting, and was pardoned out about a year ago by the Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—One more juror was obtained today in the Filkins case, making seven.

READING, Penn., Feb. 27.—Major JOHN FRITZ, Postmaster of this city, died this morning. He served throughout the entire war in the Ninety-third Regiment, and was seriously wounded several times.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

Preliminary Meeting at the State Department Yesterday—The Members Present—All Proceedings to be Kept Secret.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Joint High Commission met at the State Department this morning, for the first time. There were present of the British branch, Earl DE GREY, Prof. BERNARD, Sir EDWARD THORNTON and Lord TENTERDEN, Secretary; of the American branch, Secretary FISH, Justice NELSON and Gen. SCHENCK, with Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, as Secretary. Judge HOAR has not yet arrived, and Senator WILLIAMS will not accept until the expiration of his Senatorial term, on Saturday. The meeting today was for the purpose of preparing for work. It lasted about an hour, and then adjourned until Saturday. There will be a joint organization of the two branches of the Commission, but Mr. FISH, as senior Commissioner on the American side, and Earl DE GREY, as senior Commissioner on the British side, will preside over their respective branches. Among the resolutions agreed to today was one that the proceedings of the Commission should be kept strictly secret. All statements, therefore, purporting to give what occurs before the Commission must be looked upon as fictitious.

What the British Commissioners are Empowered to Do—They Can Make No Final Settlement.

In the House of Lords on the 14th of February, Lord CAIRNS asked whether the object of the Joint Commission was to settle the questions in dispute between the United States and British North America, and the questions between the United States and Great Britain connected with the late war, or only to determine a manner in which such questions may be placed in a way of settlement. He also wished to ask "whether this country is bound by the determinations of a majority of the Commission, and whether there is in the Commission any and what provision for an umpirage in the event of the Commission being equally divided."

Earl GRANVILLE replied — The noble and learned Lord did not mention in the House his intention of putting the question, and having been obliged to go to Windsor with two foreign Ministers, I have only just seen his notice; but I have no objection to answer his question. Perhaps it would be better to read a short extract from the commission itself, which states that it is appointed for the purpose of discussing, in a friendly spirit, with Commissioners to be appointed on the part of our good friends, the United States of America, the various questions on which differences have arisen, &c., and of treating for an agreement as to the mode of their amicable settlement. The noble and learned Lord will understand, therefore, that the Commissioners are not arbitrators, empowered to make a final settlement of the questions, but that if they come to an agreement as to the mode of settlement, whether arbitration or otherwise, they will report to their respective Governments. There is, therefore, no question of a majority or minority on the Commission. It would be inconvenient at present to read the entire instructions given to the Commissioners, but I see no objection to quoting a sentence toward the end of them, which is as follows:

"Her Majesty's Government request, however, that if the mode of dealing with any particular matter which you may be disposed to agree to should vary materially from the manner of settlement to which I have informed you Her Majesty's Government are prepared at once to assent, or in case of any disagreement of importance arising between yourselves and the American High Commissioners, you should at once report by telegraph and await further instructions."

In reply to the Earl of CARNARVON, who asked whether the San Juan question was included in the scope of the Commission, Earl GRANVILLE replied in the affirmative.

THE MURDERER RULLOFF.

The Last Effort of His Counsel—Great Change in the Condemned.

Last evening GEORGE BECKER, Esq., of Binghamton, counsel of the burglar and murderer EDWARD H. RULLOFF, who has labored professionally with great zeal in the cause of the condemned, arrived in the City, for the purpose of making a last effort to save the life, at least for a time, of his client, who is sentenced to be executed, in the yard of Binghamton Jail, on Friday next. The object of Mr. BECKER is to lay the case of RULLOFF before Hon. CHARLES RAPALLO, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, who resides in this City, for the purpose of asking a stay of proceedings, in order to have the case heard in the Court of Appeals. In case he is successful in this application, the execution will be indefinitely postponed, as it will be several weeks before the case can be heard and decided in that high tribunal. But if Mr. BECKER is not successful in showing Judge RAPALLO that manifest error has been committed, to the injury of the prisoner, both in the Broome County Oyer and Terminer, where he was tried, and in the Supreme Court, General Term, of the Sixth District, Third Department, where the proceedings were reviewed, it is considered that the last chance of the condemned is gone, as no hope is entertained that Gov. HOFFMAN will interfere in his behalf.

The prisoner has at last lost that sturdy confidence in himself and fate which has buoyed him up so long and served him so well during his tortuous career. He has abandoned that indifference to his spiritual welfare which has been one of his leading characteristics from his earliest childhood, and no longer rejects the ministrations and comforts of religion. He is no longer possessed by his philological mania, and has exchanged his dreams of "Method in the Formation of Language" for a diligent and serious study of the Bible. In other respects his demeanor is unchanged, and he manifests no dread of his impending doom, which he has come to believe is certain. There is nothing yet made public to warrant the belief that he has made or will make any confession concerning the many dark and terrible crimes he is suspected of having committed. Binghamton and the surrounding country are greatly agitated by his case, as this will be the first execution in the county. It is expected that the city will be crowded with strangers on Friday, although the execution will be strictly private, as Sheriff MARTIN will rigidly obey the law, and the jail-yard will hardly accommodate the few permitted by the statute to be present.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, Feb. 27, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer. Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.20	41	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.10	37	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	29.86	32	W.	VeryBrisk.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.96	26	W.	Gentle.	Snow.
Charleston	30.28	42	N.W.	VeryGentle	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.20	37	S.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Chicago, Ill	30.16	28	S.	Brisk.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	30.39	34	W.	VeryGentle	Clear.
Cleveland	30.16	29	S.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Corinne	29.98	36	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.13	26	N.W.	Brisk.	Snow.
Duluth, Minn.	29.74	30	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	30.21	31	..	Calm.	Clear.
Key West	30.24	67	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.38	35	N.	VeryGentle	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.27	48	..	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.13	21	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile	30.40	49	N.	VeryGentle	Clear.
Nashville	30.49	36	W.	VeryGentle	Clear.
New-Orleans	29.97	56	N.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-York	29.86	34	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Omaha	29.63	43	S.	Brisk.	Fair.
Oswego	29.87	25	N.W.	Brisk.	Snow.
Philadelphia	30.01	37	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.22	29	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me.	29.87	32	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.02	23	N.W.	Brisk.	Snow.
San Francisco	30.26	51	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Savannah	30.32	42	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.17	38	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.70	25	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Toledo, O.	30.22	28	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.06	34	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Wilmingt'n, N.C	30.21	38	W.	VeryGentle	Clear.
Norfolk	30.11	44	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
New-London	29.79	33	W.	Gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Synopsis of Weather Reports for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The barometer has risen rapidly on the East Atlantic coast, with brisk and fresh north-west winds and fair weather, and the area of low barometer has passed far to the eastward of Maine.

The pressure has increased to above its average height on the lower lakes, but clouds and light snow still prevail. Fresh north and west winds and clear weather have been experienced along the Atlantic, Gulf and upper lakes. The barometer is highest in Alabama and Kentucky, whence the pressure diminishes in all directions. A heavy fall in the pressure began early this morning at the Rocky Mountain stations, with southerly winds, and is now felt increasing temperature in the North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

A disturbance is advancing south-eastward from the North-western Plains, and will be felt on Tuesday on the Upper Lakes and in the Valley of the Mississippi. Fair weather is probable for the Gulf and Atlantic Coast, with fresh winds.

COLLEGE MEMORIES.

Anniversary of the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the New-York University—Address by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D.—Oration by Dr. Lente.

The fifth annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York, was held last evening in the lecture-room of the Collegiate R. D. Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, Dr. S. S. PURPLE presiding, and Dr. CHAS. I. PARDEE acting as Secretary. The exercises consisted of prayer and an address by Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, Chancellor of the University, who spoke of the advantages of Alumni Associations in Universities, and urged his hearers to cultivate them and keep alive the pleasing memories connected with their college days. He said that there were four grand reasons why every alumnus should contribute his share to its welfare. The more learned a profession becomes, the more grand are the opportunities presented for the charlatans to deceive those who are ready to be deceived. Every learned profession has its charlatans so long as human nature remains as it is. The best way to dispose of quackery is to band together in close union educated medical men. Another benefit is to be found in the *Alma Mater*, as by honoring her, and making your mark in life, you will not only benefit yourselves, but also the University.

After music by Grafulla's Band, the orator of the evening Dr. FREDERICK D. LENTE, of the class of 1849, was introduced. He gave a rapid sketch of the progress of medicine, and the patience with which the most celebrated men in past ages prosecuted their studies and brought to light their discoveries. The advance of medical science had been rapid within a comparatively few years. The microscope had formed one of the most valuable aids to medical and surgical science and had, probably, done more than anything to upset the atheistical idea of spontaneous generation and particularly the theories of DARWIN. The microscope had already done much to trace the source of contagious diseases. The dynamoscope, the laryngoscope and other instruments of recent invention were worthy of great commendation as enabling the surgeon and physician to form correct and invariable diagnosis of disease. The thermometer has lately been utilized so as to enable us to predict phenomena long before it is made visible to the naked eye. An instrument lately discovered, enables us to find bullets in the human body, even when they could not be traced in any other way. So simple remedies as the use of adhesive plaster and plaster of paris, have worked wonders in surgery. The miracle of restoring the dead to life is now a common one, as hundred of instances are known where those who have apparently died by drowning have been restored. He referred to the improvements in the treatment of the insane in asylums, but said that in some places these poor people were most cruelly managed. A prominent characteristic of the advance of medical science, is the hypodermic syringe, by which pain can be allayed. The orator called attention to the crowning triumph of anæsthesia, which was an American discovery entirely, though the English had endeavored to wrest it from us. He said that the public ought to be educated in the science of medicine, so that they might be enabled to prevent disease, as well as aid the physician in his efforts to combat it after he has been called in. Throughout the late war the surgeon who saved a limb was considered most successful, not he who performed the greatest number of capital operations. This was not the case a few years ago, and the reverse showed the progress which surgery had made. The science of hygiene is a very important one, and enables us to nip in the bud contagious disease when it makes its appearance. If we cannot cure Asiatic cholera, we have discovered a means by which it can be stamped out, thanks to the sanitary regulations of the Metropolitan Board of Health. Last Summer we had yellow fever on Governor's Island, yet not one case occurred in this City; and we have succeeded in preventing the spread of relapsing fever in this City, while the physicians in London have not been able to master it. The disease of small-pox has been put under control in this City by the aid of vaccination through the municipal authorities. This was not done by the aid of the poor people, nor by the rich landlords, but by a class of medical men who saw the necessity of restrictive laws of this character, and fought the measure through the Legislature. Wars are beneficial to the cause of science, notwithstanding the horrors they bring with them. From the very evils of wars we as physicians derive the knowledge which enables us to properly treat the living soldiers, and sometimes their children and children's children. The orator spoke in the highest terms of the Medical Museum and Library in Washington, which contained a complete record of the cases treated during our late civil war. It was more complete in every respect than anything in Europe, and deserved to be encouraged by an appropriation by Congress. He spoke of the wonderful triumphs of engineering skill all over the world, and said that the march of medical science had been no less rapid. There were some things to which he would call the attention of his hearers, and one was the fact that the profession too often neglected to sustain medical journals and medical societies, which ought to be fostered, for they were of the utmost aid to medical men. He referred to the good influence which the public Press had always exerted, and the aid it had given to the advancement of medical science, particularly when our efforts were directed to the improvement of hygiene. He urged those of his hearers who had control over eleemosynary institutions to be more careful in the selection of medical men—not to choose them for their extensive practice or celebrated position, but to take men who were philanthropic and public-spirited. The education of medical men should also be carefully attended to; it was not he who was educated most that was the best man, for sometimes a man may be educated too much. A proposition was now on foot to abolish the study of the classics, which some thought might be done with safety. Our relations with the fair sex in the capacity of medical students was already settled, as also that of our relations with the colored element. In conclusion, he apologized for giving so superficial a view of the "aims and objects of medical science, and the relation existing between the medical profession and the public," as it was impossible, within the narrow limits of an oration, to do full justice to the subject.

After music by the band, the thanks of the Alumni were tendered Dr. LENTE for his able address, and it was requested for publication in the medical journals. The Committee appointed for the purpose reported resolutions of respect to the memory of Dr. GEO. T. ELLIOT, which were adopted, and the meeting adjourned. A business meeting was held subsequently, at which the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Fred'k D. Lente, M. D. Vice-Presidents—Col. John Moore, U. S. A., R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., Solomon S. Satchwell, M. D., Henry S. Hewit, M. D., Samuel Hall, M. D., Jas. R. Leaming, M. D. Secretary—Chas. Inslee Pardee, M. D. Treasurer—D. B. St. John Roosa, M. D.

The Italian Ball at Irving Hall.

The sixth annual ball of the Unione e Fratellanza Society, for the benefit of the Italian evening school, took place last night at Irving Hall, and was attended by a large number of the Italian residents of this City, besides many ladies and gentlemen of other nationalities. The school for whose benefit the ball was given is one devoted exclusively to the free education of Italians in the elementary branches of their own and of the English language, and is supported by voluntary contributions and by the proceeds of these annual balls. The hall was elegantly decorated with festoons of American and Italian flags, while around the walls and suspended from the galleries were banners, on each one of which was inscribed the name of some distinguished Italian poet, painter or traveller, surrounded by a laurel wreath. On the main platform were two large banners, on which were the name and crest of the Society. At 10 o'clock GRAFULLA's band played an opening march, composed for the occasion, which was followed by a waltz, and soon the floor was filled with dancers who, with that easy grace seldom vouchsafed to Anglo-Saxons, seemed fairly to lose all consciousness in the pleasurable excitement. The scene from the gallery was intensely interesting, as from that place the dresses and toilets of the ladies could be seen to far better advantage than on the floor. At 12 supper was announced, which was elegantly prepared in every detail; and then dancing was renewed until an early hour in the morning. From the number present there is every reason to believe the entertainment was a success from a pecuniary as well as a social point of view.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL AT BOSTON OF THE STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA.

By the arrival on Sunday, at Boston, of the Cunard steam-ship *Parthia*, and the delivery of her mails in this City yesterday, intelligence later by two days than that already at hand is received. The *Parthia* left Liverpool on Feb. 14 and Queenstown on Feb. 15.

INSIDE PARIS.

Spirit of the People—The Question of Food—Worthless Leaders—Street Scenes—Outside Communication—Speculation in Supplies—Decrease of Suicide—An American Victim—Arrival of Visitors.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1871.

It is quite impossible to give any idea of the strange state of torpor and sombre despondency which shows itself in every form in the once gay and brilliant capital of the world, under the double weight of domestic dissensions and of foreign oppression. As long as the siege lasted, there was a general feeling of hope that by some miraculous intervention Paris would be spared the humiliation of a capitulation, of which not even the gilded word "armistice" has succeeded in disguising the bitterness. The elections for an Assembly, which is to decide the destinies of the nation, have not the power to interest the general public. I know many of the working classes who refuse to vote, saying, "I voted 'Yes' for the *plebiscitum*, in May last, and they tell me that my poor 'Yes' helped to bring on the war. I voted 'Yes' in November for the Government of National Defense, which has proved itself incapable, and I am again responsible for the surrender of Paris. I will take no further responsibility. *Que voulez vous?* Let those who know more about such matters manage them themselves. Things cannot be worse, no matter what comes!" This is not the worst—the unreasoning portion of the population are not alone in this demoralization. Paris, of all ranks and classes, is tired of excitement and struggle, and is just in the position to accept another *coup d'état* without murmuring.

THE QUESTION OF FOOD.

Happily, Paris today is not France, and the Assemby at Bordeaux may succeed in galvanizing its benumbed energies, which must be almost extinct or it would not be possible for the "populace" (vide BISMARCK) to put up with the continuation of siege diet, with the certain knowledge that a sufficient quantity of flour has been brought in to supply the entire city for at least twenty-five days with good wheaten bread. Our friends on the outside can never realize that human beings have been fed with the hideous, black, poultice-like compound, which is still dealt out in rations of three hundred grammes (about ten ounces) to each person by the bakers. I have a "big chunk" cut from a lump—impossible to call it loaf—about a week ago, which is still about as soft as putty, and which I intend to dry in the oven to keep it from rotting, and shall preserve it as a memento of the siege. The *Journal Officiel* of this morning removes certain restrictions from the butchers' trade, but says nothing about the bakers', although a very small number of cattle, sheep, &c., have been received, thus continuing to the very end the improvidence and blind neglect of the public interest which have marked the administration of provisions since the beginning of the siege. Every one is convinced that with a different management, Paris would have held out until the middle of the month of March, when Prussia might have been embarrassed in its turn. Not three weeks before it became necessary to ration the bread, JULES FERRY declared authoritatively that this measure would never be resorted to—that the quantities of flour and other provisions were ample to supply Paris for three months longer. On Monday, Jan. 16, I heard from indisputable authority that the Minister of Commerce, having caused a new and strict investigation into the state of the provisions, the quantity, quality, &c., and after the largest estimates as to the wants of the population, it was certain that there would be no lack of food for two months. On Wednesday, the 18th, it was suddenly dsscovered, or rather suddenly revealed to the members of the Government in council assembled, that the bread would be entirely exhausted by the 4th of February, and that negotiations for an armistice must be entered upon without delay. JULES FERRY tore his hair out by handsful, and GARNIER PAGES ran out into the street without his hat, his white locks streaming in the wind, rushing home dismayed; and the next day a messenger was dispatched to Versailles, to ask BISMARCK for an audience for M. JULES FAVRE!

WORTHLESS CHIEFS.

The only wonder is that Paris held out so long with such chiefs. Gen. TROCHU when he surveyed the massacre of the Garde Nationale at the redoute of Montretout from the heights of the fortress of Mont Valerien, knew that negotiations for a capitulation were then going on between the King of Prussia and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. Gen. DUCROT, Imperialist style, who was also in the secret, delayed his arrival with his artillery for two hours in order that the Parisians might have their fighting ardor reduced by a "little blood-letting,"—his proper expression. It is difficult to imagine how a people thus systematically deteriorated by an Empire of twenty years, is to extricate itself from the present state of chaos and horror.

STREET SCENES.

The streets this morning are dull and dead, notwithstanding the continued going to and fro of idle soldiers, all of whom have a downcast, listless expression. On the Boulevard Montmartre, and other rendezvous of the dissipated classes, there is some disorders and much drunkenness, but generally the conduct of these disbanded troops is excellent. Never in the palmy days of gay Paris was a woman so free from impertinence as at present. The greater number of the young fellows of the Garde Mobile have their "payse" (Anglice, sweetheart,) in their village, and cast fewer sheep's eyes than their predecessors, the cosmopolitan "gaudins," who infested all public walks once upon a time—a great while ago, it appears to us,—the besieged. Now and then, during the past few days, a sort of deadly-lively aspect has been assumed by the Boulevards and other broad avenues leading to the Porte St. Denis by the appearance of a long train of artillery wagons, cannons and caissons, all being transported beyond the walls to be delivered into the hands of their lawful owners, Meinheeren, the Prussians. Most of the cannon are bright and new, and many have never once been fired. The passers by look on stolidly as the humiliating procession moves on, interrupting the circulation of all other carriages—a really heart-breaking spectacle. True, the press of carriages and omnibuses is not very great. We have eaten up all the horses of the Cab Company, and the omnibusses are reduced at least three-fourths in number, so that locomotion for those who are not solid pedestrians is difficult. The Omnibus Company promises a return to its former accommodation within a few days. We must wait until the country is settled to enjoy the convenience of the little carriages, so accessible and so cheap in the good old time before the siege.

OUTSIDE COMMUNICATION.

The armistice, with the approach of the Prussian lines to the gates of Paris, has been the signal for immediate communications with the outer world, the main object of which is to ameliorate our prison fare. With an immense deal of perseverance and a certain amount of ruse it was possible in the first few days to procure small quantities of fresh food, butter, chickens, potatoes—all highly-esteemed delicate rarities—at the former prices, but at present almost everything is as dear as within the walls. Great crowds pressed outward and at all the gates, and in one place—near the Fort d'Issy, I believe—a Prussian sentinel was killed, while at Courbevoie the Prussian guards were ordered to charge with the butt of their guns on a mass of hungry men, women and children too vociferous in their claims, and several persons were wounded severely. Since that time the Prussian officers have, with their usual extraordinary faculty for reducing everything to a system, allowed some of the peasants to advance within reach of the French, placing a strong guard of soldiers to overlook the transactions and to prevent any one crossing the lines without the regular permit.

SPECULATION IN SUPPLIES.

As it usually happens in these cases, the largest supply of good things has accumulated in the hands of the largest dealers. CHEVET, the famed Purveyor of the Palais Royal, has his windows filled with the most attractive collections of fresh salmon, lobsters, fruits—taking the place of fresh eggs at fifty cents each, and preserved trout at six francs, ($1 20) the slice, and a thin one, at best. The Halles are filled this morning with vegetables, eggs, butter, chickens, rabbits, &c., all of which command very high prices, although about a fourth of those of the siege. Eggs, for instance, at 10 cents each, butter 8 to 10 francs per pound, chicken, 10 to 12 francs. The "boucherie cynique's" occupation's gone. Dogs, cats, rats and mice, whose diminished heads were always hidden, even when their bodies were exposed to the admiring (?) gaze of the hungry, have vanished from the hooks of the butchers' stalls, and will only be retained as a culinary meat by those whose taste may have been depraved in these troublous times. The dog and cat butcher's wife, of the Rue Blanche, is one of the possible instances of this acquired gastronomic propensity. The good woman, a really honest creature, informed me a fortnight ago that she had become entirely accustomed to dog's meat, which she declared had, when good of its kind, exactly the taste of mutton. She further affirmed that the dog diet agreed with her nursling of a four months—born luckily, she said, two days after the siege, instead of a few days before, for, in the latter case, she would assuredly have sent the child out to nurse and could have heard nothing from it during the siege. Her experience with regard to horseflesh accords with my own—that it is not wholesome, even the very best, for every one. It is not astonishing that the mortality in Paris should have been so great, what with the horse, and then his oats for bread. The number of deaths, 4,671, last week, exceeded by 300 any former bill of mortality.

FEW SUICIDES.

A very remarkable feature of the siege has been the diminution in the number of suicides. Only five persons were brought to the Morgue during the month of January, whereas almost every year at this season there is scarcely a day that there are not at least that number exposed, unrecognized, on the marble slabs of this sinister building. This is partly accounted for by the extraordinary provision made for the extreme poor in the "Municipal Cantines"—one of the admirable institutions of the siege.

AN AMERICAN VICTIM.

On Saturday last, Feb. 4, Mr. ZWAGER, of Louisville, was buried from the American Episcopal Chapel, in the Rue Bayard. Mr. ZWAGER was wounded by the bursting of a bomb in his room, in the Rue Casimer-Langue. His foot was so mutilated that amputation was found necessary. For some days he bore the surgical operation so well as to give great hopes of recovery; but although he received every care and attention at the American ambulance, he finally succumbed. The funeral service was performed by Rev. Mr. LAMSON, and was attended by our Minister, Mr. WASHBURNE, and his son, Mr. GRATIOT WASHBURNE, and all the members of the American ambulance.

ARRIVAL OF VISITORS.

A number of Americans, true to the Yankee motto "Go ahead," have succeeded in coming into Paris to get a first look at the transformed capital, in spite of numerous accidents by flood and field. The English Commission, bringing in a present of food, arrived a week ago, but the municipal authorities have not yet done talking over the manner of the distribution, and the hungry crowd await in vain. Physicians caution persons not to return here yet. The Grand Hotel is still an ambulance, and is full of wounded men. The mortality from putrid fever among the amputated soldiers has been something horrible. A general fumigation and purification of the building will be required before it can be opened to the traveling public. Mr. LAURIEN has purchased the entire establishment for a million of dollars.

POTOMAC.

IMPERIAL GERMANY.

Affairs at Versailles—The New Emperor and the Crown Prince.

Versailles, Feb. 9, Correspondence London Daily News.

I have been this morning sitting with a friend who, under the promise of the strictest secrecy, has given me an account of the condition of affairs here. I trust, therefore, that no one will mention anything that may be found in this letter directly or indirectly relating to the Prussians. The old King, it appears, is by no means happy as an Emperor. He was only persuaded to accept this title for the sake of his son, "Our Fritz," and he goes about much like some English squire of long descent, who has been induced to allow himself to be converted into a bran new peer, over-persuaded by his ambitious progeny. WILLIAM is one of that numerous class of persons endowed with more heart than brains. Putting aside, or regarding rather as the delusion of a diseased brain, his notion that he is an instrument of Heaven, and that he is born to rule over Prussian souls by right divine, the old man is by no means a bad specimen of a good-natured, well-meaning, narrow-minded soldier, and between BISMARCK and MOLTKE, he has of late had by no means an easy time. These two worthies, instead of being—as we imagined in Paris—the best of friends, abominate each other. During the siege, MOLTKE would not allow BISMARCK to have a seat at any council of war, and in order to return the compliment, BISMARCK has not allowed MOLTKE to take any part in the negotiations respecting the armistice, except on the points which were exclusively military. BISMARCK tells the French that had it not been for him Paris would have been utterly destroyed, while MOLTKE grumbles because it has not been destroyed, an achievement which this talented Captain somewhat singularly imagines would fittingly crown his military career. But this is not the only domestic jar which destroys the harmony of the happy German family at Versailles. In Prussia it has been the habit, from time immemorial, for the heir to the throne to coquet with the Liberals, and to be supposed to entertain progressive opinions. The Crown Prince pursues this hereditary policy of his family. He has surrounded himself with intelligent men hostile to the present state of things, and who understand that in the present age no country can be great and powerful where all who are not country gentlemen, chamberlains, or officers, are excluded from all share in its Government. BISMARCK, on the other hand, is the representative, or rather the business man, of the squirearchy and of the Vons; much in the same way as Mr. DISRAELI is of the Conservatives in England. As both are men of genius, they in all probability both despise their own friends and scoff at the prejudices; a pretended belief in which has served them as a stepping-stone to power. The consequence of this divergency of opinion is that BISMARCK and "our Fritz," are very nearly what schoolboys call "cuts," and consequently when the old King dies, BISMARCK's power will die with him, unless he is wise enough to withdraw beforehand from public life. "Our Fritz," I hear, has done his best to prevent the Prussian batteries from doing any serious damage to Paris, and has not concealed from his friends that he considers that the bombardment was, in the words of FOUCHE worse than a crime—an error.

The Annexation of Alsace from a German Standpoint.

Herr VON WICKEDE, of the Cologne *Gazette*, while strongly impressed with the folly of annexing essentially French provinces to the German dominions, is sanguine with regard to the results of the annexation of Alsace. Describing the best mode of dealing with this province, he says: "The Protestant peasantry in Lower Alsace will bear union with Germany most easily; the French manufacturers and factory hands in Mühlhausen will be the least willing. Many a serious obstacle has still to be removed, it is true, before these untoward elements can be united in a harmonious whole. Thus few of the real agricultural population, but many hundreds of the young men among the factory people of the towns in Upper Alsace, leave home secretly to bear arms against us as Francs-tireurs or Mobile Guards. All severe measures are useless, and the confiscations of property carried out against them are wholly useless, for these people have no more to lose. As, besides, most of the factories in Upper Alsace are at a complete standstill, and thousands of workmen are compelled to remain in idleness, need and want of work quite as much as political fanaticism drive the people into the hosts of the enemy, where they can at least obtain something to eat. Precisely on account of Alsace a speedy peace and a firm organization of existing circumstances are earnestly to be wished, in order that the unwholesome provisional state of things may cease. All relations are in the highest degree unsettled by it, and no one knows exactly how he stands. When Alsace and German Lorraine are once united to Germany, many well-to-do families of French nationality will certainly prepare themselves to migrate into France. Much disturbance and hindrance may arise from this at first, but, on the whole, I consider it a great advantage if, as far as possible, the French who have but migrated hither after all, should forsake us and again seek their actual fatherland. They do not suit us at all, and will form but very stubborn members of our new German realm. Alsace and German Lorraine are districts so richly endowed by nature that the number of emigrant French will soon be made up by the influx of Germans. * * * In spite, however, of national hatred the French possessors of property must needs consider very deeply whether they will exchange the future probably very uncertain situation of affairs in France with the security and order in our German dominions. Even many of the rich proprietors of spinning and weaving establishments in Mühlhausen who now bear us so deep a grudge, will be glad to remain with us when matters are on a firmer footing. If these gentlemen wish to go, however, we will certainly not keep them, for their very extensive and undeniably well-managed establishments are well suited for acquisition and remunerative management by German joint stock companies. That which would have most weight and influence is, however, the speedy erection of a thoroughly German university at Strasbourg. If the University of Freiburg could but be transported thither! Nothing unites a district so well with the other German countries as a good German university."

NAPOLEON III.

English Opinion of the Ex-Emperor's Proclamation.

The *Times* newspaper asserts that the first words of the dethroned Emperor's proclamation condemn it. He who wantonly brought upon France the war under which it suffers, he whose corrupt and corrupting administration struck at the roots of public virtue, debauched public life, and even ate away the strength of the army on which it relied, he whose chosen diplomatists were as blundering and inefficient as his chosen Marshals, ventures to tell France that he has been "betrayed by fortune." Nay, he takes credit for the condition in which he left the country at the time when he himself surrendered at Sedan, and attributes all the disasters that have befallen the nation to the victory of violence over right in setting up the Government of Defense. While, too, thus freely censuring what is past, the captive in Cassel has no word of advice on the direction of the future. He will wait to see what time will bring forth. Other men may undertake the labors of the hour, and if they fail he will come in with tardy wisdom to expose their errors, and to ask the people of France to put them aside and make way for his tried and approved judgment. It is the last misfortune of France that none of the present pretenders to power give any real evidence of governing power. How easy it is to imagine what they might have done, but have shrunk from doing! Still more unhappily, perhaps, for France, no one ventures to proclaim a definite policy, except those infuriated Republicans whose blind faith in the invincibility of a Republic urges them to protest against yielding an inch of territory, though much of the territory of the nation is already in the hands of the enemy. The *Daily News* considers the imprudence of the proclamation to be even more striking than its injustice. Is there any Frenchman, peasant or proprietor, farmer or citizen, who can read without indignation this extraordinary manifesto, the author of which seems to forget everything that he has had to do with the war, and refers to all its miseries and blunders only to form out of them a charge against the men who stepped in to mitigate the ruin which he had brought down on the country? He protests against all acts emanating from the present rulers of the country as being illegitimate, and bases his protest on the charge that they have destroyed the last institutions which derived authority from universal suffrage. When we consider what sort of universal suffrage was brought in to condone the deeds of December—when we turn to the spectacle of France, after twenty years of despotism, making her first bewildered effort to breathe freely and express the wishes of her children, it is impossible not to regard the sublime forgetfulness of this strange manifesto with something of awe. The *Post* describes the proclamation as dignified in tone and appropriate in matter, under circumstances which render dignity and appropriateness most difficult of attainment. There is in it no trace of wounded personal pride, no attempt to set up personal claims, no appeal to past services, not even an appeal for sympathy for the personal misfortunes which have overtaken the fallen monarch; nothing is treated in it but the present and the future of France, and he who still considers himself France's Emperor merely treats himself and his claims as incidental and subordinate to the welfare of the country. The time for its appearance is also well chosen. The Emperor will now gain a hearing which would have been denied to him any time since the capitulation of Sedan, and the important question to ask is the kind of disposition with which that hearing will be extended, and the influence it is likely to have. The French respect nothing and believe in nothing—but success. The discredit of the Empire lies solely upon the shoulders of the Emperor, and that solely for want of success in the present war. The Empire, however, is not a man, but a system; and that system it is impossible to deny, did work well for France while France lived under it. As it existed in its later years it was indeed the strangest of anomalies, an Imperial democracy, but for that very reason it was not at all ill-suited to the French nature. The French are, perhaps, only capable of being ruled by one who will take them by the nape of the neck and force them into orderly conduct, but they are more or less sensible themselves of the necessity, and will abide by it if only they are allowed to have a voice in the election of the man who is to subdue them. The sovereignty of the people is still an article of faith, and NAPOLEON appeals to it now as judiciously as he did on the morrow of the 2d of December. The *Telegraph* thinks it is only common justice to recognize the fact that this manifesto, like every other utterance of the Emperor since his downfall, is manly, dignified and high-spirited. But we look in vain the throughout the last effusion of Imperialism for any sentence betraying an appreciation of the real state of affairs in France.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Mr. Gladstone on the Dowry Resolution.

In the House of Commons on Feb. 13, Mr. GLADSTONE rose to move a resolution granting an annuity of £6,000 to her Royal Highness, which, he explained would be supplemented in Committee of Supply by the grant of a dowry of £30,000. Assuming with great regret and pain that the motion was not to be passed unanimously, Mr. GLADSTONE went on to combat the objections which might be raised to it. In marrying her daughter to a subject the Queen had not proceeded without the advice of her responsible Ministers; and she had acted in accordance with the womanly and motherly character which had always led her to choose for her daughters husbands on whose principles she could rely. The practice, too, was not a new one in our history, and it was quite agreeable to the usages and social spirit of the country. The provision was not immoderate compared with analogous grants to the daughters of GEORGE III., for instance. Replying to the suggestion that the Crown ought to save out of its income for these purposes, he pointed out that, though the QUEEN's income was large, its application was to a great extent predetermined, and that during the whole of the present reign its economical management had been an example to every household in the country. The Civil List, he argued, when settled at the commencement of the reign, did not contemplate provisions of this nature, nor would it be convenient that it should. He pointed out that though the Crown Lands now produced an income only about equal to the Civil List, if they were managed in the same manner as a private estate they would put the sovereign in possession of the largest income in the country. What, for instance, if Hyde Park and the other metropolitan parks were cut up into building plots? But Mr. GLADSTONE put the proposition on higher grounds, dilating on the political importance of supporting the dignity of the Crown in a becoming manner, on the value of a stable dynasty, and on the unwisdom of entering into too minute pecuniary calculations on such an occasion. The motion was seconded by Mr. DISRAELI, and was carried by acclamation, though Mr. P. TAYLOR appeared to be rising to speak on it a moment after Mr. DODSON had put the question, when it was too late.

Elaborate Preparations for the Nuptials.

The London *Times*, of Feb. 13, says: "Since the return of Her Majesty the Queen and the royal family to Windsor Castle, the preparations for the nuptials of Her Royal Highness Princess LOUISE and the Marquis of LORNE have received a considerable impetus. On Saturday, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. W. SEABROOK, Her Majesty's Inspector of Palaces, the workmen in the Lord Chamberlain's department commenced the decoration of the retiring-room for the royal brides-maids, which has been erected at the west end of the south aisle of the Chapel Royal of St. George. The south and west sides of this apartment are formed by the Beaufort Chapel and the memorial erected by Queen VICTORIA to the late King LEOPOLD, and the north and east by a wooden frame-work covered with drapery. The interior walls will be richly and handsomely decorated with choice fabrics, and on Saturday experiments were made for the purpose of selecting the precise colors for use in the adornment of this chamber, which, when finished, will be richly carpeted and suitably furnished for the occasion from the Castle stores. The retiring-room for the royal brides-maids is only a few paces from the west door or grand entrance of the cathedral. On the morning of the Royal marriage and previous to the ceremony those ladies who will have the honor of acting as brides-maids will assemble within this elegant little extemporized boudoir to await the coming of Princess LOUISE. The Albert Memorial Chapel, it appears, is to be used as a cloak-room for the illustrious personages invited to attend the ceremony, and who will doubtless comprise their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of WALES, their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess CHRISTIAN, of Schleswig-Holstein, Princes ARTHUR and LEOPOLD, Princess BEATRICE, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Prince and Princess TECK, and other members of the family of the Royal bride as may be enabled to be present, together with the members of the Duke of ARGYLL's family and those who may receive invitations to be present upon the auspicious occasion. Here the majority of the guests will assemble, and pass across the entrance to the cloisters into the aisle of St. George's Chapel either up a short flight of temporary stairs to the gallery erected in the south aisle, near the altar, or by the door beneath the Queen's closet, or west door, into the choir of the chapel and so take the seats allotted to them. The space in front of the communion rails between the ends of the seats of the Knights of the Garter and the rails in front of the altar will be covered with board and carpeted, thus forming a level platform for the purposes of the marriage and hiding the steps leading up to the altar. Just outside the south door as the visitor enters the cathedral is the Bray Chapel. This is a sort of alcove, partly shut off from the nave by paneled work. Access is gained to it by an ancient door leading from the interior of the cathedral, and it is within this recess that the bridegroom and groomsmen will assemble previous to the hour fixed for the Royal wedding. Thus it appears there will be three points of assembly at St. George's—that in the Albert Memorial Chapel, for the main body of guests; the bridegroom's room, in the Bray Chapel, near the south door; and the brides-maids' boudoir, within a few paces of the west door. Of the precise form of ceremonial which will be carried out on the 21st of March, little can at present be gathered, but from the arrangements already in progress it may be inferred that the bridegroom's procession will be formed at the Bray Chapel, and proceed through the choir to the front of the altar, and that Her Royal Highness Princess LOUISE, probably accompanied by Her Majesty, the Queen, will drive from the Grand Quadrangle of the Castle through the entrance to the Horse-shoe Cloisters, alight at the steps of the west or grand entrance of the cathedral, and be met at the door by the brides-maids, proceeding up the centre of the nave, and through the choir to the front of the altar, where the nuptial knot will be tied."

NEWS NOTES.

Death of Mr. Applegath.

The death is announced of Mr. AUGUSTUS APPLEGATH, the originator of some important improvements in the art of printing. He was the inventor of the composition-ball and composition-roller, and afterward of the steam printing-press. For his invention of bank-notes that could not be forged he received from the bank authorities £18,000. He also invented a machine for printing six colors at once. The patent for the steam-press was in the joint names of COWPER and APPLEGATH. The first book printed by steam was *Waterton's Wondercap*. Mr. APPLEGATH subsequently established great silk and print works at Crayford and Dartford.

French Gratitude.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:

"While on the question of good taste, it may be noticed that a theatre here (for several theatres are about to reopen) announces the revival of 'Milord l'Arsouille.' Even looking at the gifts offered by London to Paris, one would think the moment ill-chosen for placing on the stage a gross caricature of a British nobleman, who ran riot here some years ago; but, when one comes to reflect that the said nobleman was a relation of Mr. RICHARD WALLACE, who must have expended £100,000 in charity since the commencement of the siege, the reproduction is too bad. It is true that the Parisians are very angry with us for presuming to offer them charity. Even when Ireland was suffering from starvation, only a few Legitimist families insulted the miseries of the people by coming to their assistance; the French left such meddling to ill-mannered Yankees and unbelieving Turks. I have it on undoubted authority that even the 'queues de boucherie,' (the poor people and servants waiting for their ration at the butchers' doors,) are highly indignant with this interference on the part of England. People, presumed to be in their right mind, declare that the Government has paid the Lord Mayor of London."

Succor for Dr. Livingstone.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Feb. 13, Sir HENRY RAWLINSON, who presided, read extracts from a letter which had been received at the Foreign Office from Mr. CHURCHILL, the English political agent at Zanzibar. Mr. CHURCHILL, writing on the 18th of November last, said: "After a vast amount of delay that will appear unnecessary to those who are not acquainted with the country, I have succeeded in sending off to Dr. LIVINGSTONE a reinforcement of seven men, who have engaged to place themselves at the disposal of the doctor as porters, boatmen, &c., and a quantity of beads, clothes, and provisions for his use. I am in hopes that these will reach Ujiji in the month of February; but nothing certain can be said about it. News was received about a month ago of the arrival at Unyanyembe, in June last, of men and supplies sent up in October, 1869, by Dr. KIRK. Seven of the men had died of cholera, and the remainder having consumed the provisions forwarded for them, had, with the advice of the Governor of Unyanyembe drawn upon the supplies of which they were the bearers for their subsistence. The latest accounts from the interior state that Dr. LIVINGSTONE, after visiting a place called Manine, had not returned to Ujiji." Sir HENRY RAWLINSON said he was of the opinion that if Dr. LIVINGSTONE was enabled to reach Zanzibar in February he would be in England before the end of the present session, and he hoped they would all have the opportunity of welcoming him in that hall before the end of June.

Letter from Florence Nightingale.

A late letter from a gentleman in London to a friend in this City, contains a copy of the following characteristic letter from FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, the great Crimean nurse. It was addressed to the "Chairman of the French Relief Fund."

MY LORD: May I be permitted to contribute through your hands my mite—£5 a week for four weeks—to the most appalling distress this century has seen—that of the starving population in Paris, where, on the opening of the gates, a million and a half of non-combatants, principally women and children, will have to be fed like babies.

But the charity of England will be equal, under your auspices, to the emergency. For this terrible new year what can one wish but that there may never be such another to the end of the world? Still, England's "generosity and magnificent charity," as has been truly said by a Princess very dear to us, has risen equal to the wants. I do not believe that there is one man, woman, or child above pauperism who has not given, I will not say according to their means, but far above their means, for Germans and French who can never give again to them; "and all for love, and nothing for reward."

I should like the working people of England to know that the working people of France and Germany feel this. One expression of it—it was from a German—struck me particularly. It was to the effect that the Prussian elementary education was far superior to the English, (let the London School Board show them that this shall not be the case long;) but for the "education of the heart," continued my correspondent, "give me the English working people." I fully indorse this. Pardon me, my Lord, this long note, for the sake of the declaration of feeling which, I think, must please you; and believe me to be, my Lord, your obedient servant,

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

The writer has herself witnessed the horrors of war in all their forms, and knows, probably, as well as any human being, what untold sufferings are caused by such calamities as have overtaken Paris. She is a true ministering angel, and as wise as she is brave. We hope her faith will not be incommensurable with the results, and that not only England, but America, will render aid to Paris on a scale equal to the emergency, and in accordance with the friendship existing between the former, and the feelings of liberty now between the latter country.

Miss NIGHTINGALE, as a thoroughly international benefactor, strikes the right chord, and we have no doubt the whole of civilized womankind in both countries will respond magnificently. Paris will value the sisterly aid given her according to its spontaneity, and in proportion as it is rendered without parade and display.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

BRET HARTE is the guest of W. D. HOWELLS in Cambridge, Mass.

The moral-suasion temperance movement has been inaugurated in Detroit.

RAPHAEL SEMMES is Mobile's City Attorney.

Senator CHANDLER has given $1,000 toward the endowment of Albion College, in Michigan.

Somebody asserts that more than half the hotels in this country are kept by natives of New-Hampshire and Vermont.

Immoderate laughter killed an Indiana man last week. It brought on hemorrhage of the lungs.

Republican papers predict that the people of West Virginia will vote against a Constitutional Convention.

A Massachusetts boy told his mother, on returning home the other day, that GEORGE WASHINGTON's widow had been in his school begging money to help repair his tomb.

A lady, prominent in social circles, in Richmond, Ind., has been fined for assault and battery, committed upon one of her female servants.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON has been elected President of the Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee, in place of Hon. JOHN COVODE, deceased.

A Washington man has won $500 by eating a partridge every day, between 9 and 10 A. M., for a month. According to the terms of the wager he could eat anything else he liked.

A Kentucky horse, believing that all flesh is grass, bit off his owner's ear one day last week. The owner thinks it an erroneous application of the text.

Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, has accepted the invitation to deliver the address at the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, in Boston, in May.

Gen. M. D. LEGGETT has resigned his position as Trustee of the Ohio Reform School for Girls, and will start in a few days for Washington, to assume the duties of Commissioner of Patents.

A Kentucky town has a laughing club, which declares its belief that frequent cachinnation is essential to the preservation of health, and that association is most productive of this essential.

The Police of San Francisco learned a few days ago that the family of a deceased Judge, whose memory is highly honored by the people of that city, were in absolute want of food and the commonest necessaries of life.

ROBERT TOOMBS was one of the speakers at a firemen's celebration of WASHINGTON's birthday in Augusta, Ga., and predicted a glorious future for the young men present, if true to principle, as, he said, they had been in the recent election.

A little girl in West Virginia, busily engaged working a pair of slippers intended for a birthday gift to her father, said to one of her playmates: "I think you are real lucky, for your papa has got only one leg, and you needn't work but one."

A recent visitor to a Texas jail, who asked a negro what brought him there, was told, "Two ob de State perlice." And when be asked further if drunkenness had not something to do with it, the negro replied, promptly, "Yes, Sah; dey was bof drunk."

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* thinks it not unreasonable to suppose that the fact of eligibility for a second term operates as a salutary restraint upon a President, inducing him to make the best use possible of his power, that his administration may commend itself to the people.

A committee of the Nevada Senate has reported in favor of procuring, for the decoration of its hall, two paintings—one representing KIT CARSON at the time of the discovery of the valley bearing his name; the other representing the scene of Major ORMSBY's battle with Indians at Pyramid Lake.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* asserts that the hydra-headed monster of legislative corruption is once more rampant at the State capital, but the Governer seems resolute in his stand against any further plundering of the people's money or credit; and it believes that he can and will crush the selfish schemes of the plunderers.

A Virginia paper says that the buildings of Randolph Macon College, which have been purchased for $12,000 by Rev. HENRY G. MCGONEGAL, D. D., of this City, are the two large college buildings proper, a college hotel, a steward's hall, a preparatory school-house, and four excellent residences for Professors. There are several acres of land attached to the property.

A Maine paper reports a spiritual marriage, asserting that at a recent "circle" a young woman asked if the spirit of her dead lover was present, and, on being answered in the affirmative, and told, moreover, that he wished to marry her, had a Justice of the Peace called in, and the ceremony performed. The spiritual and spirited bride now claims the property of the dead man.

A juror in Cincinnati thoughtlessly asked one of the defendants in a case on trial one day last week to lend him twenty-five cents with which to buy his dinner. The counsel, a personal friend, explained that he could not do as requested, for the reason of the relations in which they stood, and at the opening of the afternoon session of the Court the juror, convinced of his grave error, asked to be permitted to withdraw from the jury. His request was granted.

It is proposed to create in Wisconsin a State Board of Education, to consist of the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and five other members, to be appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Senate, and are to remain in office three years. The object of the measure is to harmonize the higher educational interests of the State, and to place the Normal Schools and the University on a footing of cordial friendship.

A Tennessee girl, aged fifteen years, ran away to Knoxville, last Tuesday, with a young man and married him. A few minutes later her father appeared and carried her back in triumph. The husband went to his home disconsolately, and on Friday returned to Knoxville and got out a writ of habeas corpus for the wife. The parties met in the streets, pistols were drawn, the father was wounded, and all were taken before a Justice, who suggested that the girl be permitted, without persuasion from either party, to go home with the one she preferred. She went off with her father.

Census Marshal B. C. GILLAM, of the Twenty-third Sub-district of Illinois, publicly challenges any Census Marshal in the North-western States, outside of any city, town or village, to show a greater enumeration of twin-children in one township than was enumerated in Woodstock Township, Schuyler County, Illinois in 1870. There are, he says, twenty pairs of twin-children under sixteen years of age, all living and doing well, and all Republicans except eighteen pairs of them, the principal productions of the township being Democrats, twin-babies, railroad ties and barrels.

The horses attached to a heavily-loaded stage, containing a number of school-girls on the way home for the Spring vacation, were frightened at the depot in Hartford on Friday morning, during the temporary absence of the driver, and dashed rapidly down the street. Three of the girls occupied seats on top of the vehicle, back of the driver's, and one of them, described as a maiden of slight frame and graceful demeanor, crept along over the roof to the driver's seat, descended to the box, bent down and picked up the reins, pulled sharply and strongly upon them, and stopped the frightened horses and averted what might have been a terrible accident. When the driver came up she handed him the reins, remarking that she saw that something had got to be done and she saw no one else to do it.

THE DECLINE OF OUR COMMERCE.

Some Facts Restated—The Sales of American Shipping During the Rebellion—Profits of Sellers and Losses of Buyers—Result of the Collapse of the Woodsailing-Ship Interest.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About a year ago I wrote a letter from London, which you did me the honor to publish in the TIMES, in which I stated the fact, new to many of your readers, that the large sales of American shipping to Englishmen, in 1863 and 1864, had resulted in a large gain to the American vendors and in a heavy loss to the English purchasers. That view of the transaction was directly at variance with the conclusions set forth in the report of Mr. LYNCH's Select Committee on the Decline of American Commerce, and also with the opinions of many of our citizens who were misled by that report, which attributed the decadence of American shipping and the depression in American shipbuilding "mainly, if not solely, to the depredations of the Anglo-rebel pirates." They believe that the loss of our once extensive carrying trade, and the depression in our shipbuilding industry, is due to the culpable conduct of British officials, who permitted the *Alabama* and her consorts to depart from British ports, and that we have a fair claim upon Great Britain for the millions which we have lost, by our abandonment of the ocean carrying trade. Chief among the alleged grievances, which go to support that side of the question, are the large sales of American shipping to British ship-owners made during the rebellion. Those sales, it is popularly believed, were made at low prices, and were forced upon American ship-owners by the presence of the rebel cruisers upon the seas. The appointment of a Joint Commission of eminent jurists and statesmen to adjudicate upon the *Alabama* claims and other questions at issue, has given a new interest to the discussion of subjects connected with those claims, and it has occurred to me that a restatement of the points contained in the letter referred to might be useful at this time. The large sales of American tonnage alluded to, were in reality, made at a high average scale of prices, and their effect was to relieve American ship-owners of a vast quantity of unprofitable wood, sail tonnage, which if retained would soon have become nearly valueless.

PROFITS FROM THE SALES OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

The total number of American vessels transferred to British subjects in 1863 was 608; the total tonnage 328,665 tons, which included 63 vessels, measuring 29,762 tons, that were only nominally transferred. The best data obtainable gives about 500,000 tons as the whole quantity sold to British subjects during the rebellion. The bulk of this tonnage was sold for more than its average value in gold, when gold was at a high premium in the United States, and when the profit on the exchange was so large that many old ships produced in currency more than they had cost when new. Forty American ships that were sold by one London ship-broker in 1863, gave the following results, which may be taken as an exceedingly fair average of the aggregate sales: Their ages varied from one year to fifteen years, twenty-seven being over nine years old. Estimating the original cost of the ships at $60 per ton, and deducting six per cent. per annum, for depreciation upon each ship, their average value per ton was $27 50. The average price obtained was £5 18s. sterling, per ton, equivalent to $28 84, gold, which turned into currency at eighty per cent. premium, gave the American venders $51 90 currency, or a profit of $24 40 per ton, (over eighty-eight per cent.,) on a fair valuation of the tonnage at its ante-war prices. The total quantity of tonnage sold in the same year being nearly 300,000 tons, it should have yielded at the same rates a profit of nearly $7,000,000 in currency. This estimate of profits may be objected to on the ground that it is computed in a depreciated currency, but it should be borne in mind that while gold rapidly advanced in 1863, the prices of labor, and of articles of home production and manufacture, did not advance in a corresponding ratio with gold. In 1863 one hundred gold dollars, would buy much more than the same amount would buy in 1860, and much more than it will buy today. Many sound dividend-paying securities could then be bought for currency, at a small advance upon their gold prices in 1860. New ships could be built with the proceeds of ships that were six or eight years old, and, in fact, many new ships were built in 1863 and 1864 with the proceeds of ships that were sold abroad—their owners receiving a new ship for an old one. Fortunately, however, for the individuals who sold their ships, and, fortunately for the country, the large majority of our citizens who sold ships abroad, invested their money in Government securities, railway bonds, &c., and thus profited very largely by the change in their investments, and escaped heavy losses, consequent upon the steady depreciation in the value of wood-sailing tonnage, which commenced in 1865.

DEPRECIATION IN THE VALUE OF WOODEN SHIPS.

Messrs. BAINES, MACKAY & CO., of London and Liverpool, were the largest British purchasers of American ships, before and during the Rebellion. In 1863 they purchased ten large American ships, and sold nine of the ten in 1867. The following are the prices for which the ships were bought and sold: No. 1, bought for £7,800, sold for £4,221; No. 2, bought for £7,000, sold for £2,700; No. 3, bought for £7,250, sold for £3,000; No. 4, bought for £4,600, sold for £1,600; No. 5, bought for £10,750, sold for £5,000; No. 6, bought for £6,000, sold for £3,850; No. 7, bought for £8,600, sold for £3,375; No. 8, bought for £6,580, sold for £3,300; No. 9, bought for £9,000, sold for £4,960; No. 10, bought for £5,050 and condemned for dry rot in 1864, was a total loss to Messrs. BAINES & MACKAY, as their underwriters refused to pay for a rotten ship. Omitting the loss on the last, there was a loss on the nine ships resold of £35,800 in the four years. The ships were sold in 1867, for an average of £2 7s. per ton, against £5 18s. paid in 1863. At the same rate of depreciation, the 300,000 tons that were sold in 1863 for £1,770,000 were worth only £621,000 in 1867. That frightful depreciation in the value of wood-sailing tonnage was caused by the proved superiority of iron ships, which had become established beyond dispute in 1867, but which was by no means admitted, even by British ship-builders and ship-owners in 1864. In 1863 the ratio of new British vessels was 1.96 tons of wood per ton of iron; in 1868 the ratio of wood vessels built had fallen to .77 per ton of iron, and in 1870 the building of wood vessels had nearly ceased in Great Britain and her colonies, and in the United States, (except for vessels designed for the coasting and inland trades,) the commercial value of such vessels having fallen below the cost of their construction even in those countries where materials and labor were cheapest. That a large proportion of our fellow citizens, who were ship-owners before the war, should have sold their ships in 1863 and 1864, and thus escaped the losses which attended the collapse of the wood-sailing ship interest, which occurred shortly after, should be a cause for congratulation. If the ships that were sold to foreigners in those years had been retained by their American owners, the losses which have fallen upon our Eastern States—where most of the ship-builders were also ship-owners—by the breaking down of their wood ship-building industry, would have been greatly aggravated by the depreciation of their ships.

OUR SHIPPING INTEREST IN 1862.

The truth is, that the shipping interests of the United States were in a very critical condition at the beginning of 1862. When the war broke out, the registered tonnage of the United States (most of which was engaged in foreign trade) amounted to 2,540,000 tons. A large part of that tonnage was in large ships, built for and regularly employed in the cotton trade of the Southern ports. That trade suddenly came to an end, by our blockade of the cotton ports. And the ship-owners had to seek employment for their ships in some other trade, or lay them up. The only American trades for which they were suitable were the North Atlantic trades, and the long-voyage trades to India or the Pacific. The trade between New-York and Northern Europe was fast passing into the hands of steam-ship owners. The long-voyage trades could employ only a moderate quantity of tonnage, and that was already supplied by regular traders. The guano trade to the United States was almost destroyed by the civil war, and the cessation of traffic with the Southern States, and the only trades to which the owners of the cotton ships could turn with any prospect of relief, was the vast trade of the British Empire. The trade of the United Kingdom with the British Possessions, as well as the trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries, was fortunately open to American ships, and into those trades our unemployed ships flocked. In 1863, upward of 400,000 tons of American shipping, under our own flag, and 300,000 tons more (American built) under the British flag, were employed in those trades. Over two-thirds of that large quantity of our tonnage was in the trade between the United Kingdom and the British Possessions—a trade which is as strictly under the control of the British Government as the coasting trade of the United States is under the control of Congress. If the British Government of that period had really desired to injure and cripple American ship-owners, it could easily have accomplished that purpose by issuing an order in council excluding American ships from all trades between the United Kingdom and its possessions, and also excluding foreign-built ships from British registry, a policy which would have been in coincidence with the policy to which the United States have steadily adhered and against which they would have had no right to complain. The consequence of such action would have been disastrous to the whole body of American ship-owners. It would have thrown upward of half a million tons of shipping back upon the hands of its American owners, and back upon the already overstocked trade of our northern ports.

When the true cause of the decadence of American shipping comes to be generally understood, and the truth is fast coming to the fore, against the efforts of ignorant and selfish parties to suppress it, we shall be less exigeant in our demands upon England, and with moderation upon the part of the public, the American Commissioners may possibly be able to fix upon a settlement of the *Alabama* question, which will be acceded to by the British members of the Commission, and at the same time be generally acceptable to our own citizens.

J. S. O.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 27, 1871.

LOUIS BONARD'S WILL.

Bequest to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—Terms of the Testament and Official Copy of the Document.

The will of LOUIS BONARD, who, upon his deathbed at St. Luke's Hospital last week, devised his entire estate to Mr. HENRY BERGH in trust for the use of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was presented for probate at the office of Surrogate HUTCHINGS on Saturday last. The following is an official copy of the paper:

In the name of God, Amen. I, LOUIS BONARD, of the City of New-York, being of sound mind and memory, and considering the uncertainty of this life, do therefore make, ordain, publish and declare this to be my last will and testament; that is to say:

First—After all my lawful debts are paid and discharged, I give and bequeath and devise unto the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, (of which said Society HENRY BERGH, Esq., of the City of New-York, is President, and for whom I have long entertained, and now entertain, the highest respect and admiration, he being a gentleman whose laudable, untiring and humane exertions on behalf of the dumb portion of God's creation, has elevated him in my estimation far above any other man I know or have heard of,) all and singular, my real estate, property, lands, tenements, houses, messuages and lots of ground, wheresoever the same may be found or situate, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, including: 1. That certain dwelling-house and lot of ground, known and designated as No. 163 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging. 2. All those certain houses and tenement-buildings and property and lots of ground known and designated as Nos. 22 and 24 Mulberry-street, in the said City of New-York, with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging. 3. All those certain houses and tenement-buildings and property and lots of ground known and designated as Nos. 641 and 643 East Twelfth-street, in the said City of New-York, with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging. 4. All those certain two stores and buildings and lots of ground and property situate on the corner of Platt and Gold streets, in the said City of New-York, purchased by me on the 31st day of January, 1871, from Mr. ROBERTS, auctioneer, and sold by order of GRATZ NATHAN, referee, with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging. To have and to hold all my said hereinbefore devised real estate and immovable property, lands, houses, messuages, tenements and lots of ground, with their and each and every of their hereditaments and appurtenances, unto the said "American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" as its own proper, freehold and absolute property, free from all incumbrances, to be by the said Society and the said President thereof used, occupied, enjoyed and disposed of for the benefit of the said Society in such manner as to the said President thereof shall seem meet and proper.

I also give and bequeath unto the said "American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," all and singular my movable property, goods chattels and effects and moneys and sums of money, and debts and accounts due me, and checks, bills and promissory notes and bank-book and bank account, and all sums of money which from any source shall in anywise hereafter become due and payable to me, and every other thing of any value which I possess, now or may hereafter become possessed of, be by said "American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," and the President thereof, appropriated and applied to the use and for the benefit and furtherance of the humane objects of said Society. In fact, I will order and desire that everything I am now possessed of or hereafter may be possessed of, and all my property, real and personal, moveable and immoveable, shall be the sole and absolute property of the said Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals after my decease.

I further will and desire that all my said real property shall be by the said "American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" retain in its ownership and possession for its benefit, and not sold or aliened by said Society, or transferred to any other person or society or owner whomsoever. And further, I will and order that all moneys or sums of money which may be coming to the said "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," from any source by virtue of this will shall be invested in real estate property by my executors hereinafter named, for the sole, exclusive and perpetual use, benefit and enjoyment of the said American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Likewise I make, constitute and appoint HENRY BERGH, Esq., President of said Society, and ARCHIBALD H. CAMPBELL, Esq., his associate, to be executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal, the 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1871.

[L. S.] LOUIS BONARD.

Witnesses:
SHERMAN P. SAGE,
FREDERIC MERMOND,
THOMAS WALTER HARTFIELD.

Subscribed by LOUIS BONARD, the testator named in the foregoing will, in the presence of each of us, and at the time of making such subscription the above instrument was declared by the said testator to be his last will and testament, and each of us, at the request of the said testator, as in his presence and in the presence of each other, signs his name as a witness thereto at the end of the will:

SHERMAN P. SAGE, residing at No. 9 Burnett-street, Newark, N. J.
FREDERIC MERMOND, residing at No. 118 Prince-street, New-York.
THOMAS WALTER HARTFIELD, residing at No. 271 President-street, Brooklyn.

Saengerfest Preparations—Meeting of the Fest Committee.

The Fest Committee for the twelfth general Saengerfest, composed of the delegates of the Saengerbund societies, was in session yesterday. The Music Committee submitted a report, which was adopted, embracing an address to the North-eastern Saengerbund societies of Baltimore, Philadelphia and other cities, which intend to participate in the approaching Saengerfest. Societies which intend to participate in the prize singing are to make their applications until the 15th of next month. Those of Baltimore have to make their applications to Dr. WINDWORTH, of that city, one of the officers of the North-eastern Saengerbund. Those of Philadelphia and vicinity have to address their applications to Mr. HERBERT, and those in the vicinity of this City to the Secretary of the New-York branch of the North-eastern Saengerbund. The societies of this City are, of course, excluded from the prize singing. Rules and regulations for the prize singing, submitted by the Music Committee, were adopted. It is to take place on Monday, July 26, at 2 P. M., at Steinway Hall. The contesting societies are divided in three classes, according to the number of singers. The prize singing is to be under the control of a committee of four, two of which will be appointed by the Unions of Philadelphia and Baltimore. For each of the three classes a prize will be awarded. The prize judges will be five, hereafter to be appointed. A general rehearsal of the Frithofssage is to take place at the Germania Assembly Rooms, on Sunday afternoon. Mr. PAUR, the Bundes Dirigent, is to visit, at an early day, the societies of Philadelphia and Baltimore, to see what progress these have made in the exercise of the fest choruses. The Finance Committee, the formation of which was deferred at the time of the organization of the other sub committees, is composed of Messrs. WILLATUS, HETZEL and LEWY; Mr. L. KAMMERER, Treasurer, and Mr. REICHELT, the Finance Secretary of the Bund, are members ex *officio*.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

An Essay on "Ruts"—Discussion Regarding Sectarian Appropriations.

The Methodist Preachers' Association yesterday listened to an admirable essay on "Ruts," read by Rev. Mr. LANDON. He found fault with the stereotyped style of praying, preaching and exhortation in the churches, and the lack of freshness and originality in the ministry. He wanted every age to have new ideas presented as its progress demanded.

Rev. GEO. L. TAYLOR was convinced that the only way to get at this freshness and originality was by study of men and books, and constant prayer, to get the intellect and the spirit baptised afresh every day, and then they could present something new to their audiences. WESLEY'S success, he believed, depended upon the originality and freshness of his style, but WESLEY'S style and manner and dress would not be suited to this age. Rev. Messrs. JANES, SCHAFFER and others defended WESLEY'S style, and the old "rut" style of preaching, and thought the departure from it by so many was a mistake and a misfortune to the Church.

Upon the close of the discussion Rev. Dr. FERRIS introduced the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Large sums of money and millions in value of real estate have been abstracted from the City property, and misapplied to various churches and church institutions—mostly of the Roman Catholic Church; and

Whereas, Application has been made, or is about to be made, to the City Government for the appropriation of lands for certain Protestant charitable institutions; and

Whereas, All such bestowments upon Protestant institutions are calculated, if not intended, to silence the Protestant Press and the Protestant pulpit, and to open the door for still larger appropriations to the Romish Church; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That, on principle, we are opposed to all such misuse of City property; and

2. That we respectfully advise our Methodist Church institutions neither to ask nor accept any such appropriations.

Dr. FERRIS having stated that the Methodist institution to which he referred was the Old Ladies' Home, which had already applied, or would apply soon, for a grant of land whereon to build a new Home, Rev. Mr. SEARLES defended their action as right and proper. Protestants and Methodists pay taxes as well as others, and in the care of the poor, which the City and State are bound to undertake, they should receive their proportion of money or lands from the authorities for this purpose. Their refusal to accept such grants would not prevent their being made to the Roman Catholic Church and to others, and he favored getting a slice while they can, and as much as they can.

Rev. Dr. CRAWFORD was opposed on principle to all sectarian appropriations by the City or State. He wanted every Church to maintain its own institutions, and not multiply them faster than they can support them. He desired that every allusion to the Roman Church should be stricken out of this paper, that it might go forth as their protest on the general principle. It now looked as if they objected only to the direction in which the appropriations went, and not to the thing itself.

Dr. FERRIS explained that his idea was to assert the broad principle, but at the same time to point out the direction in which the public money was going. Last year, while the Methodists received a little over $3,000, the Romanists got nearly $500,000. He was sorry that the Methodist Church had ever received a cent, and hoped it would never take another.

To stop the discussion, which was taking a wide range, and the hour growing late, Rev. W. C. SMITH moved for the appointment of a committee of three to consider and report upon the matter at their next meeting. This motion was lost. Various amendments were also made and not favored, when, finally, Rev. Mr. BROWN moved the following as a substitute for the whole:

Whereas, The practice of granting public money and public lands to sectarian churches and institutions has grown up in this City and State; and

Whereas, Such grants incite prejudices and are a perversion of public property from its constitutional uses; therefore,

Resolved, That we enter our protest against any further grants of public property to sectarian uses.

To this was added also Dr. FERRIS' second resolution. The whole matter was then, on motion again of Mr. SMITH, referred to a committee of five, as the meeting had thinned out greatly. The Committee is composed of Drs. FERRIS, CRAWFORD, SMITH, CATTELLE, and SEARLES.

A paper expressing sympathy with Rev. JOHN PARKER, and regret for his serious illness, was then adopted, and Rev. Messrs. STEELE and WILLIS were appointed a committee to visit Mr. PARKER. Rev. Mr. MCALLISTER remarked that while Mr. PARKER was very sick there are very strong hopes of his speedy recovery. The meeting then adjourned.

THOMAS, THE MURDERER.

The Supreme Court General Term Denies the Motion for a New Trial.

In the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, a decision was rendered, on the motion for a new trial in the case of JOHN THOMAS, convicted of the murder of WALTER JOHNSON, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The decision refuses a new trial, and confirms the judgment of the Court below. The following is the opinion of Judge INGRAHAM, rendered in the case:

The indictment in this case was for murder in the first degree. The offense was set out in the usual form, but in the commencement of the indictment, in averring that the prisoner made an assault upon the deceased, the word which should have been "aforethought" was printed "aforetnought," so as to read, "Of his malice aforetnought did make an assault, &c." In the rest of the indictment the allegations of firing the pistol, of wounding and of committing the murder, are properly charged to have been done with malice aforethought. This error is now urged by the counsel for the prisoner, as a ground for the removal of the judgment. It is proper to remark that in the return from the Court below, the word is properly spelled in the indictment, while in the case it is stated as above described. It is evidently a defect in the type, part of the letter, &c., being either broken off, or for some other cause deficient. From whatever cause it may have originated, the error is immaterial. If the word had been omitted altogether, so as to read that the prisoner willfully, feloniously, and of his malice did make an assault, &c., it would have been sufficient, as the malice aforethought is sufficiently characterized in the subsequent parts of the indictment to make out the offense of murder in the first degree, without that word as applied to the first assault. The case relied upon, The People *vs.* ENOCH, 13 Wendell, 159-172, is no authority to sustain this objection. It was said in that case that the terms "murder of his malice aforethought," was absolutely necessary in describing the offense. This term is used in the present indictment, and as I have before remarked, the crime of murder is fully set out therein without the word which has been misprinted. In selecting the jury, one juror was challenged on behalf of the People. He was asked, "Have you any conscientious scruples against finding a verdict of guilty in a case where the punishment is death and the evidence would justify such verdict?" To which he replied, "I have." On cross-examination, in answer to a question, "If the evidence justified you in finding a verdict of murder, would you feel it your duty under the law to so find?" he said: "I would do my duty, but it would go against my feelings." And on further examination he said he did not wish to act as a juror, and was opposed to capital punishment. The juror was rejected. It is evident from the whole examination the juror was opposed to capital punishment, and that such views exercised a sufficient influence to cause a bias in the mind of the juror against the law inflicting death. Had the objection been that the juror was prejudiced against the prisoner, but that notwithstanding he would do his duty and acquit the prisoner if the evidence warrants it, such a statement would not be enough to destroy the bias in the juror's mind against the prisoner, and he would not be qualified to serve. What the juror meant by doing his duty does not appear, but conceding that he intended to say he would find a verdict of guilty if the evidence warranted it, still it is apparent that in coming to a conclusion on such evidence he would be influenced by the bias existing in his mind against capital punishment, and would require stronger evidence to warrant such conviction than would be required by ordinary jurors. The provision in the R. S., 3d vol., p. 1,027, sec. 12, does not relate to this objection, but is intended to relieve persons from serving on a jury who, from religious scruples, are precluded from finding persons guilty for such a cause. The case of The People *vs.* DAMON, 13 Wend., 352, extended this provision to jurors who had conscientious objection to finding a verdict of guilty where the punishment is death. In O'BRIEN *vs.* The People, 3 Abb., N. S., p. 368, a juror was challenged for principal cause, because he had conscientious scruples of this kind, and was set aside by the Court. It appeared in that case that he was not opposed to capital punishment, but that his scruples consisted in tender feelings toward the prisoner, a fear that he should do him wrong. The Court says, "The fact still remained that he had conscientious scruples," &c. The ground for his scruples, or his reason for them, were of no importance. That they existed was sufficient to excuse him from the panel. A similar answer to that given by the juror in this case was given by a juror in WALTER *vs.* The People, 32 N. Y., 147—161. There WRIGHT, J., says: "It is true the juror answered when pressed, as any conscientious man would have done, that if forced to serve and sworn to render a verdict according to the evidence, he would respect his oath; but he added that he should not feel willing to be sworn. This answer did not remove the objection to him. This case is conclusive as to the objection to the juror. The third ground on which the prisoner's counsel appeals is, that the Judge refused to charge the jury that if they should find from the evidence that the homicide was done not from a premeditated design to effect the death of the deceased, nor in a heat of passion, nor under such circumstances as would make it justifiable homicide, then the jury will find the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree." In FITZGERALD *vs.* The People, 37 New-York, 413, the construction of this statute was settled by the Court of Appeals. It was there held that murder in the second degree was the killing when perpetrated without any design to effect death by a person engaged in the commission of a felony, other than that of arson in the first degree. In this definition of murder in the second degree all the Judges concurred. It has been repeatedly held that by the term "felony" used in this section, is meant some other criminal act than the homicide to constitute the crime of murder in the second degree. I think there was no error in refusing to instruct the jury as requested.

The remaining point made on behalf of the prisoner is that the verdict is not warranted by the evidence. It would be a sufficient answer to say, that in a case tried in the Oyer and Terminer no such objection can be presented on appeal. Our power to interfere with the judgment appealed from is limited to errors of law occurring in the Courts below. In this respect a difference exists on an appeal from the judgment if rendered in the Court of General Sessions. In such appeals the statute requires the Appellate Court to review the evidence and to grant a new trial if the verdict is against the weight of evidence, or if justice requires that a new trial should be granted. We will add, however, that even if we had the power to review the finding of the jury upon the facts, the evidence is sufficient to sustain such finding. The evidence shows that before the parties met the prisoner was armed, and was inquiring for the deceased; that he uttered threats against him; that when they met the prisoner used threatening language to the deceased; that the deceased told him that he had been following him the previous night with a knife, and asked what he meant to do; that the prisoner fired the pistol and then disappeared. If this evidence is true, there was sufficient to warrant the jury in finding the intent to kill, and that the homicide was neither excusable or justifiable. The case of Purcell, referred to by the Counsel, decided at this term, was distinguished from the present case by the fact that the parties met unexpectedly, without any previous knowledge of the meeting, and that the whole affray was sudden and unpremeditated, and rendered it difficult to find any sufficient evidence from which a premeditated homicide could be found to have been perpetrated. We find nothing in the present case to justify a reversal of the judgment, and the judgment is therefore affirmed.

THE BAUMAN HOMICIDE.

Action of the Coroner—An Open Verdict Rendered.

Coroner YOUNG held an investigation yesterday in the case of GEORGE BAUMAN, the young man who died a few days ago at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of a wound on the knee, inflicted on the 14th of January by THOMAS MCGRATH, while they were quarreling in the saloon, No. 417 West Thirty-sixth-street. Several witnesses were examined, who testified in substance that on the night in question a party of young men had assembled in the saloon, kept by PETER MCNULTY, where they indulged in dice-throwing and games of cards, accompanied by considerable dissipation. Both MCGRATH and the deceased were intoxicated when they began quarreling. No serious disturbance took place, however, at first, nor were there any blows struck. MCGRATH finally went up to the kindling-wood block in the corner and picked up the hatchet. The deceased happened to be sitting very close to the block at the time, and MCGRATH began to strike the block with the hatchet. As he struck the fourth time the deceased moved his knee and received a blow upon it from the hatchet. MCGRATH was sobered in a moment by the occurrence, and expressed the greatest concern and sorrow for his conduct. All of the witnesses narrated the same facts, and the jury rendered a verdict that BAUMAN came to his death at the hands of the prisoner, but expressed themselves unable to decide whether the blow was dealt intentionally or not.

The Coroner, under these circumstances, decided to hold the accused to bail in the sum of $1,000, to answer any indictment that may be found against him by the Grand Jury. MCGRATH seemed to misunderstand the consideration of the Coroner, for he expressed himself dissatisfied because a witness was not called who he claimed would testify that he was sober. As soon as the bail bonds were made out the prisoner departed with his friends.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.
Adjourned until Thursday.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.
Case on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
27—Boyle vs. Manice.
161—McMulkin vs. Bates.
103—Dickel vs. Newton.
156—Pool vs. O'Locklin.
211—Romar vs. Woods.
212—Funk vs. Davis.
213—Harsell vs. Blackwell.
214—Rutter vs. Murray.
215—Bowman vs. Reed.
216—Logan vs. Logan.
217—Boyd vs. Brown.
217½—Bartholomew vs. Quinn.
218—Tallman vs. Winegardner.
219—Hendricks vs. Hart.
220—Wallmers vs. Betterman.

Nos.
221—Crofut vs. Crofut.
222—Cumming vs. Betts.
223—Baxter vs. Delafield.
224—Courtney vs. Buddensick.
225—Ellsworth vs. Muldoon.
226—Sinclair vs. Sinclair.
227—Same vs. Same.
228—Terry vs. Phillips.
229—Hesse vs. Hammelbacher.
230—Barr vs. N. Y. and Orange Manufacturing and Mining Company.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
28—Kinne vs. Ford.
99—Rowe vs. Rowe.

Nos.
123—Remde vs. Zeltmacher.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
49—Reimheimer vs. C. P., N. & E. R. R. Co.
538—Wright vs. Van Ness.
518—De Riberson vs. Gaugue.
698—Mali vs. H. R. R. Co.
762—Rodh vs. Alkers.
779—Ketchum vs. Morse.
780—Lumley vs. Dorsett.
781—Springer vs. Goldschmidt.

Nos.
783—Carpenter vs. Barrett.
785—Newdecker vs. Newdecker.
787—Holt vs. Hunt.
788—Cooper vs. Albright.
789—Wheaton vs. Westheimer.
791—Stevens vs. N. H. Steam-boat Co.
792—Conner vs. Barrett.
793—Oothout vs. Watts.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Joachimsen and Tracy, JJ.
Remaining causes on General Term Calendar.

Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
5573—Brown vs. Dammann.
5615—The Nat. Wood M. Co. vs. Held.
5755—Moody vs. Leverich.
5830—Fowler vs. White.
5833—Dane vs. Knight.
5834—Sears vs. Samuels.

Nos.
5836—The N. Y. & Troy S. S. Co. vs. Larsin.
5837—Greenbaum vs. Hirschbier.
5817—McCormick vs. Brown.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Tunis Tremper; embezzlement.
2—The People vs. James Reamer; burglary.
3—The People vs. James Coffee; burglary.
4—The People vs. The Same; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. James Smith; felonious assault and battery.
6—The People vs. Caleb Gideon; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. John Reilly; grand larceny.

Nos.
8—The People vs. William Stoward; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. William Ross; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. George Spence; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. John Ryan; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Ellen Finlay; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. Henry Berner; grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 27.

By Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.

Alexander C. Lawrence *vs.* James E. Maxwell; verdict set aside and new trial ordered.

Francis G. Burke *vs.* William B. Isham and Simeon M. Gallup; judgment affirmed.

John Thomas *vs.* The People, &c.; judgment affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 27.

By Judge Barnard.

Gaige *vs.* Gaige; order granted.

Lowell et al. *vs.* Smith et al.; motion granted.

Sampson et al. *vs.* Rousee et al.; judgment ordered.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Anna Mary Zimmerman *vs.* John T. Schoonfield; motion denied.

By Judge Cardozo.

Kellogg *vs.* Kellogg; memorandum for counsel.

Charles H. Marshall *vs.* James M. McGregor; motion denied and injunction vacated with costs.

Thaddeus J. Whitlock *vs.* Clifton Bolton; exceptions overruled and the report confirmed.

Heineman *vs.* Heard; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 27.

By Judge Freedman.

Euphenia McAllister *vs.* Isaac Anson McAllister; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

August A. Ritter *vs.* Margaret Krekler; Same *vs.* Samuel Phillips et al.; see opinion with Clerk.

Jane Stewart *vs.* Henry M. Field; see opinion with Clerk.

Gabrielle Saltzer *vs.* Sarah Findell; see opinion with Clerk.

Henry P. Husted *vs.* Robert C. Rathbun; it having been conceded on the argument that the judgment debtor had perfected an appeal in bankruptcy from the order refusing him a discharge before the institution of the present proceedings in this Court, the order heretofore made requiring him to submit to an examination must be discharged, and the proceedings dismissed.

The Maryland Coal Company *vs.* Rufus W. Leavitt et al.; order granted.

Alexander McC. Stetson *vs.* Norman Wiard; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 27.

By Judge Larremore.

Carey *vs.* Carey; case settled.

By Judge Robinson.

Hade *vs.* Armstrong; motion granted.

Brown *vs.* Kelly; motion granted.

McDonough *vs.* McDonough; order granted.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT — IN BANKRUPTCY—FEB. 27.

THE ALLEGED BANKRUPT BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILWAY—A STAY OF PROCEEDINGS DENIED.

In the matter of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company.—BLATCHFORD, J.—The motion on the part of Seth Adams, claiming to be a creditor of the above-named debtors, that he may be allowed to defend in this Court against petitions filed in this Court by James Alden and the Adams Express Company, who also claim to be creditors of said debtors, to have such debtor adjudged bankrupt, is denied. If the debtors have any defense against such petition, it is for them to make it out against the petitioning creditors. Mr. Adams can have no concern in the matter, certainly, before adjudication. The motion that the proceedings on the said two petitions for adjudication in this Court, and all proceedings in bankruptcy in this Court in the matter of said debtors, may be perpetually stayed, or that said petitions and proceedings may be dismissed, is also denied, without considering any of the merits discussed on the motion, on the ground that at this stage of the proceedings such a motion cannot be made by Mr. Adams. The questions at issue now on the petitions for adjudication in this Court and the denial of bankruptcy by the debtors, are questions solely between such petitioning creditors and the debtors, with which no outside party, sustaining merely the relation of a person who claims to be a creditor of the debtor, can be permitted to interfere. No question of jurisdiction is involved. This Court has full jurisdiction of the petitions for adjudication, notwithstanding anything alleged in these motions. If the debtors shall be adjudged bankrupt by any other Court before they are adjudged bankrupt by this Court, a different state of things and different questions will arise.

Joseph H. Choate for the motions; C. A. Seward and W. E. Curtis opposed.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III. —FEB. 27.

Before Judge Gross.

THE FROZEN SEAMEN—SUIT AGAINST CAPT. PEABODY FOR ASSAULT.

Charles Johnson vs. Capt. Peabody.—The plaintiff is one of the seamen who recently arrived in this port on board the *Neptune*, and who made a complaint against the defendant, in the United States Court, charging him with cruel treatment during the voyage. JOHNSON now claims that about three weeks before landing, after his hands had become badly frozen by furling the sails in cold weather, and when he was not in a condition to do duty, the Captain pushed him and kicked him because he was unable to do his duty. The evidence was almost throughout identical with that given before the United States Commissioner, and already published in full in the TIMES. The amount sued for is $5,000. After examining the plaintiff and several other witnesses in his behalf, the further hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 27.

FIRST BOARD.

$14,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114¼
30,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '62	112⅜
10,000 do....b3	112⅜
80,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	111⅛
255,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	112⅜
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, b3	112⅜
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	111⅛
88,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	111⅜
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	111⅜
150,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3	111⅜
80,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	113⅜
50,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	113⅜
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, O.	64⅜
6,000 do	64½
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	64¾
5,000 Va. St. 6s, old	66
6,000 do	66¼
5,000 Va. St. 6s, new	61½
5,000 do	61¼
35,000 Va. 6s, R., old	52
1,000 Ga. St. 7s	90
1,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. B.	94
3,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	59
10,000 do....b10	58⅝
10,000 do	58¾
20,000 do	58⅝
20,000 Mo. St. 6s	91¼
10,000 N. C. F. A., '66	39¼
2,000 Ala. St. 8s	100
1,000 Brooklyn 6s, W. L.	94
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100¼
1,200 B., N. Y. & E. 1st	89
8,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs.	95⅜
10,000 Union Pac. 1st	83¾
40,000 do	84
1,000 do	84¼
1,000 Union Pac. L. G.	74¼
2,000 do	74¾
5,000 U. P. 10s, Inc.	76¼
1,000 C. & N. W. I. Bs.	94
500 Tol. & Wab. 2d	87
13,000 Tol. & W. Con.	82
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s	98¼
1,000 N. J. Cen. N. B.	100¼
13,000 Cle. & Pitt. Con.	87½
19,000 do	87¼
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	97
15,000 Peninsular 1st	92
3,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st	89¼
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st	103¼
1,000 Cle. & Pitts. 4th	80¼
60,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	85
3,000 Tol., P. & W. 2d	70
10,000 North Mo. 1st	82¼
32 Continental Bank	93
15 Fourth Nat. Bank	108¼
1600 West. U. Tel.	52¼
100 do....s3	52¼
100 do....s10	52¼
600 do...bet. call	52¼
200 do	52⅜
800 do	52½
500 do	53
900 do	52⅞
200 American Coal b30	40
200 Quicksilver	14
1,100 Mariposa Pref.	10¼
50 do	10
100 do...bet. call	10¼
200 Pac. Mail	45⅞
800 do	45¾
300 do...bet. call	46
15 do	45⅞
100 Brunswick City L.	7⅜
200 Canton Co....b. c.	74¾
500 do	75
300 Erie	22¼
100 do	22⅛
300 Adams Express	68
200 do...bet. call	68¾
100 do	69
100 do	69¼
100 do	69⅜
2,200 Wells-Fargo E.S.	2
100 Am. M. U. Ex.	46¾
419 U. S. Express	50
100 do...bet. call	51¼
300 do	52¼
100 do	52¾
300 N. Y. C. & H. R.	96¼
100 do....s3	96¾
900 do...bet. call	96¾
20,000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs....b30	92¼
80,000 do....s3	92¼
30,000 do....b3	92¼
20,000 do...bet. call	92⅜
10,000 do....s60	92
100 Harlem	127⅝
500 do	127½
200 Reading	99⅛
15 Mich. Central	118
500 L. S. & M. So....b3	96¾
1,300 do	96⅛
200 do...bet. call	96¼
150 Panama	72
1,500 Union Pacific	24⅝
200 do...bet. call	24⅝
400 Cleve. & Pitts.	109⅛
400 do	109¼
100 do	109⅛
300 Chi. & N. W.	77½
100 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	88¼
300 do	88⅛
300 do...bet. call	88½
100 do	88¾
200 do	88
8 C., C., C. & Ind.	84¾
200 do	84
50 do	84½
100 N. J. Central	107¼
15 do	107
50 do...bet. call	107¼
100 Chi. & R. I.	109¼
540 do	109⅜
200 do	109⅛
300 do...bet. call	109¼
67 Mil. & St. Paul	53⅛
200 do...bet. call	53⅛
200 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	75⅛
50 do	75
300 Tol., Wa. & West.	54⅛
100 do....s30	54⅛
5 P., Ft. W. & C. G.	96
100 do	95¾
200 Del., Lack. & West.	105⅛
200 do	105⅛
100 Bost., H. & Erie	2⅛
400 do	2⅛
100 do....b10	2⅛
200 Alton & T. H.	29⅛
200 Chi. & Alton	113⅛
15 do	113⅛
3,400 Ohio & Miss.	38⅛
300 do	38⅛
500 do...bet. call	38⅛
300 do....b30	39
4,500 do	39
150 C., B. & Q....ex-d.	150
200 Morris & Essex	89⅛
64 do	90
100 Han. & St. Joseph	88¾
100 D. & Sioux C'y. b30	90
100 C., C. & I Central	18
100 do....b30	18
100 do	17⅝
70 Alb. & Susq.	87½
187 N. Y. & N. H.	148
100 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	72

SECOND BOARD.

$29,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, b3	112⅛
3,000 do	112⅛
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	111⅛
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3	111⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	111⅛
4,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	113⅛
12,000 Ten. St. 6s, old	64⅛
15,000 do	64⅛
35,000 Ten. St. 6s, new	64⅛
10,000 Va. 6s, R., old	52
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	58⅛
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	94
1,000 Ark. 6s, F. Act	57⅛
3,000 C. & R. I. & Pac. R. B. 7s	98⅛
3,000 U. Pac. R. 1st	84⅛
5,000 U. P. 7s L. G. B.	74⅛
1,000 U. Pa. 10s, Inc.	76⅛
8,000 Cen. P. R. G. B.	95⅛
3,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	84⅛
23,000 Clev. & P. Con.	87⅛
5,000 Mil. & St. Paul 8s, 1st	103⅛
35 Bank Commerce	118⅛
800 Quick. Min. Co.	14
100 Quicksilver Pf.	18
100 do	17⅛
100 Mariposa Pref.	10⅛
100 do	10⅛
800 Canton Co....b. c.	75
100 Pacific Mail Co.	45⅛
100 do...bet. call	45⅛
200 do	45⅛
300 do	45⅛
100 do	45⅛
700 do	45
400 do	44⅛
800 West. U. Tel. b. c.	52⅛
100 Adams Ex.	69⅛
100 do...bet. call	70
200 do	69⅛
50 United States Ex.	52
250 do	53
250 do	53⅛
100 do...bet. call	54
1500 N. Y. C. & H. R.	96⅛
100 do....s3	96⅛
200 do...bet. call	96⅛
400 do	96⅛
50000 N. Y. C. & H. C'fs.	92⅛
60000 do	92⅛
30000 do...bet. call	92⅛
25 Reading Railroad	99
1100 L. S. & M. So., b3	96⅛
700 do...bet. call	96⅛
400 do....s3	96
100 Union Pacific	24⅛
300 do	24⅛
200 do....s3	24⅛
10 Panama Railroad	72⅛
200 Illinois Central	133⅛
500 Clev. & Pitts.	108⅛
200 Chi. & N. West	77⅛
500 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	88⅛
400 do....b3	88⅛
300 do....b15	88⅛
800 C., C. Cin. & Ind.	84⅛
100 Chi. & Rock Is.	109⅛
500 do	109
300 Mil. & St. Paul	53⅛
28 do	53⅛
300 Tol., Wa. & West.	54⅛
200 do	54⅛
400 Del., Lack. & Wes.	105⅛
200 do	105⅛
28 do	105⅛
50 Alton & T. Haute	28⅛
100 Ohio & Miss.	39
300 do....b3	39⅛
1200 do	39
100 Morris & Essex	89⅛
100 Col., C. & In. Cen.	17⅛
33 Han. & St. Jos. Pf.	97⅛

MONDAY, Feb. 27—P. M.

Business in the Railway and Miscellaneous Share line shows increased life and buoyancy, with very free transactions on the general list, both at the Stock Exchange and in the Long Room. The uninterrupted ease in Money, the partial confirmation of the peace reports, and the formal announcement early in the day of the Treasury policy for March, enlarging the sales of Gold and the purchases of Bonds, the former to seven millions and the latter to ten millions, for the month, served to strengthen confidence in financial circles, and to stimulate operations for a rise in values. The Railway dealings were unusually extensive, with New-York Central and Hudson, Lake Shore, Rock Island, North-west, Union Pacific, and Ohio and Mississippi stocks as the main features of the movement, which indicated an upward tendency to the close, though some fluctuations occurred on the more active of the Street favorites, under sales to realize the profits accruing from the recent sharp advance. In Ohio and Mississippi shares the trade was especially brisk, carrying the price up to 39⅞ at the close, as against 37½ on Saturday. Of the Miscellaneous list, Western Union Telegraph was in chief request, selling in large amounts up to 53, though leaving off at 52⅞, or five-eighths ⅌ cent. higher than the final quotation of last week. Pacific Mail was fairly active, but showed exceptional weakness under liberal offerings, closing at 44⅞, against 45⅞ Saturday evening. The Express shares were in improved demand, with the United States and Adams as the favorites. On the latest transactions, a strong and buoyant temper was apparent in the general market.

In the Public Funds, of all issues, there was a decidedly brisk movement, with a fractional advance in prices on the earlier dealings, due, in part, to the prompt announcement this morning, at the Government office, of the more liberal and satisfactory March programme of the Department, relative to the purchases of Bonds, as well as to the sales of Gold, on Treasury account, through the coming month. Under this ruling the office will receive tenders of at least two millions of Bonds on each of the five Wednesdays of the month, beginning with Wednesday, March 1, and ending with Wednesday, March 29, making an aggregate of at least ten millions, the Department reserving to itself the usual privileges. Through the afternoon, with lower figures for Gold as the consequence, in part, of the increased sales of Government coin provided for by the Treasury policy for March, Fund values were shaded slightly, but the inquiry from investment buyers readily took the current offerings at the quotations, the market leaving off firmly. In the State Bond list a more general interest was manifested by purchasers, and prices showed a stiffening tendency in most instances. Of the Railway Mortgages, the most active of the old Loans were the Central Pacific Sixes, which closed firmly at 95¼@95⅜, with further dealings noted for shipment, on foreign account, and the Union Pacific Sixes, which advanced to 84⅞@85, with the Land Grant bonds of the same company to 74⅞@75, and the Incomes to 76⅛@76¼, under favorable Washington reports of the probable legislative determination of the pending issues, as between the Treasury and the Road. Of the new Loans the liveliest was that of the Chesapeake and Ohio Company, in which there was a sharp revival of interest, with a free inquiry, at the established price, on investment account. More than a third of the determined amount of the Loan was marketed on the first formal offering of the Bonds, early in 1870. Both interest and principal are made payable in Gold coin.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 27.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	111⅜	111⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅝	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	111	111
American Gold	111½	111
Bills on London 60 days	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	64⅜	64⅝
New-York Central and Hudson	95⅞	96⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	91⅜	93
Reading Railroad	99⅛	99⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	109	109½
North-west Common	77⅜	77½
North-west Preferred	87⅝	88¾
Pacific Mail	45⅝	44⅞
St. Paul Preferred	75	75
St. Paul Common	53⅝	53¼
Lake Shore	96⅛	96⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	37½	39⅞
Toledo and Wabash	54⅛	54⅝
Western Telegraph	51⅞	52⅞
Erie	22	22⅜
St. Joseph Common	88⅜	88⅜
Union Pacific	24⅜	25⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	114⅝
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	114⅝
5-20 reg., '62	112
5-20 coup., '62	112⅝
5-20 coup., '64	112⅝
5-20 coup., '65	112⅝
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	111⅛
5-20 coup., '67	111⅛
5-20 coup., '68	111⅛
10-40 reg.	108⅝
10-40 coup.	111⅛
6s currency	113⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	64⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	64⅛
Virginia 6s, old	66⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds.	61⅛
Virginia 6s, reg., old	51⅛
Georgia 6s	82
Georgia 7s, new bds.	90
Georgia 7s, gold bds.	94
N. C. 6s, old	48⅛
N. C. 6s, F. Act, '66	39⅛
N. C. 6s, F. Act, '68	30
N. C. 6s, new bonds	27⅛
N. C. 6s, Special Tax	21⅛
South Carolina 6s	71
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	58⅛
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	59⅛
Missouri 6s	91⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Iss.	90⅛
Louisiana 6s	69
Louisiana 6s, new bds.	61
La. 7s, Penitentiary	74
California 7s	110
Connecticut 6s	101
Rhode Island 6s	101
Alabama 8s	99⅛
Arkansas 6s, Funded	57
Ohio 6s, '81	101⅛
Ohio 6s, '86	101⅛
Kentucky 6s	99
Illinois Canal bds, '70	110
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
Illinois War Loan	100
Indiana 6s, War Loan	100
Indiana 5s	100
Michigan 6s, '73	98
Michigan 6s, '78	98
Michigan 6s, '83	98
Michigan 7s, '78	100
N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	107
N. Y. coup. B'ty Loan	107⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	104⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	105⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	106
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	100

A fair sale was reported for the Northern Pacific 7:30 Gold Bonds, the claims of which to favorable consideration by the business public are presented by Messrs. JAY GOULD & CO., the financial agents of the Loan, in the first page of this paper.

The following were the bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, C., '76	100
Erie 1st Ext.	98
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '99	95
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	92⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	84⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	81
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	89
Harlem 1st	101
Har. Con. M. S. F.	88
Alb'y & Susq. 2d bds.	91⅛
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	118⅛
Chi., B. & Q. 8⅌c. 1st	109⅛
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d	98⅛
M.S. & N.I.S.F.7⅌ct.	100
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96
Cen. Pac. bds.	95⅛
U. Pac. 1st bds.	84⅛
U. Pac. L. Gt. 7s	74⅛
U. Pac. Inc. 10s	76
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75	107
Alt. & T. H. 1st	95
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	84
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95⅛
Chi. & N. W. int. bds.	93⅛
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds.	83
Chi. & N. W. 1st	92⅛
Chi. & N.W. C.7⅌c.C.	87
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	107
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	106⅛
Lack. & W. Bds.	99
Del., L. & W. 1st	100
Tol. & W. 1st ext.	92
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. div.	80⅛
Tol. & W. 2d	87
Tol. & W. Eq. Bds.	79⅛
Tol. & W. C. Conv.	82
Han. & Naples 1st	81
Gt. West. 1st, '68	102
Gt. West. 1st, '88	87⅛
Gt. West. 2d, '93	83⅛
Q. & Tol. 1st, '90	83
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	79
Gal. & Chi. Ext.	98
Gal. & Chi. 2d	94
Chi., R. I. & P.	98⅛
Mor. & Essex 1st	102⅛
Mor. & Essex 2d	94⅛
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
N. J. Cen. new bds.	100
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	94
Clev. & P. C. S. F.	87
Clev. & P. 2d	101⅛
Clev. & P. 3d	96
Clev. & P. 4th	80⅛
Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100⅛
Chi. & Alt. inc.	94⅛
Ohio & Miss. 1st	98⅛
Ohio & Miss. cons.	87⅛
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	94
Peninsula R. Bds.	92
St. L. & I. M. 1st	89⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	103⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	93
Mil. & St. P. 1st	93
Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d	87⅛
Mil. & St. P. 2d	87
Chi. & Mil. 1st	92
Joliet & Chi. 1st	106
C., C. & Ind. 1st	85
C., C. & Ind. 2d	61⅛
Tol., P. & W., E. D.	83
Tol., P. & W., W. D.	82⅛
Tol., P. & W. 2d	70⅛
C. Falls & Minn. 1st	81⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	132
Manhattan	151
Merchants'	113
Mechanics'	135
Union	140
America	145
City	225
Phenix	107
North River	98
Fulton	160
Mechanics' & Traders'	130
Merchants' Exchange	101⅛
Leather Manuf.	200
State of New-York	112
Commerce	118
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n	115
Broadway	290
Ocean	100
Mercantile	125
American Exchange	114⅛
Chatham	166
Bank of N. America	101
Hanover	100
Metropolitan	130⅛
People's	135
Grocers'	116
East River	113
Market	123
Nassau	108
Corn Exchange	133
Continental	93
Commonwealth	85
Importers' & Traders'	160
Park	154⅛
Manuf. & Merchants'	98
Central National	102⅛
Fourth National	108
Ninth National	110
Tenth National	120
Oriental	160
Gold Exchange	70
Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	98
Del. & Hud. Canal	116
Pennsylvania Coal	218
American Coal	39
Canton Co., Baltimore	74⅛
Consol. Coal of Md.	21⅛
Cumb. Coal & Iron	30
West. Union Tel.	52⅛
Quick. Mining Co.	13⅛
Quick. Mining Co., Pf.	17⅛
Mar. Mining Co.	6
Mar. Mining Co., Pf.	10⅛
Mar. Min. Co., Tr. Ctfs.	21
Bost. Water Power	25⅛
Adams' Express	68
Wells-Fargo Ex.	39⅛
Wells-Fargo Ex. Sc.	2
Amer. Mer. Un. Ex.	46⅛
United States Ex.	51
Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	45⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅛	101¾
City 6s, new	101⅜	101½
Camden and Amboy	116⅛	116⅜
Pennsylvania Central	61¼	61⅜
Reading	99	99⅛
Lehigh Valley	60⅞	61
Catawissa Preferred	39½	39⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27⅛
Northern Central	40⅞	41
Lehigh Navigation	35	35⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅞	88⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27.

Gold receipts	$615,920 38
Gold payments	190,332 39
Gold balance	65,441,268 02
Currency receipts	345,712 52
Currency payments	618,426 12
Currency balance	7,223,442 69
Customs	488,000 00

In the Gold Room, heavier transactions were reported, on a weaker market, influenced mainly by the Treasury announcement of increased offerings in March, on Government account, as also by stronger financial quotations, and the more pacific aspect of the situation in Europe, as presented in the private as well as the Press telegrams. The forenoon dealings depressed the price to 111⅛, and through the afternoon the market settled to 111, which was the closing figure, against 111½ on Saturday. Under the March programme of the Department, the Government Office will sell at least seven millions of Treasury Coin, beginning on Thursday, March 2, with 1,000,000, and continuing through the month as follows: Thursday, March 9, $2,000,000; Thursday, March 16, $1,000,000; Thursday, March 23, $2,000,000; Thursday, March 30, $1,000,000. Out of its large coin reserve and its liberal income from Customs, the Department can very easily dispose of this amount, without inconvenience or detriment to business interests, but with decided advantage to the public credit. The yield of the Customs at this port for the whole of the short month of February, now closing, will be well on to thirteen millions in Coin. The aggregate to this evening is $12,191,000, of which the day's receipts made nearly half a million. The Coin balance of the Sub-Treasury, at the close of business, was $65,441,268. The Office disbursed $312,000 of the March interest on the Ten-Forty Loan, making the total payments, thus far, on this account, $1,641,000, or about a third of the aggregate of the accruing half-year's interest on the Loan. The Gold Exchange Bank clearances to-day were $25,444,000. As the consequence of the improved and confident financial situation the Foreign Exchanges were a fraction lower, the final rate on the best sixty day bills on London having been 109½, with a very moderate inquiry reported for the next outgoing steamers. Money continued in ample supply at the easy figures of 3@5 ⅌ cent. on call, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. as the governing rates, in the discount form. The borrowing demand quickened toward the close, in keeping with the livelier dealings at the Stock Exchange, but was promptly met at the ruling figures. The City Bank Exchanges today were up to $106,364,303, and the resulting balances were $3,540,083. The currency reserve of the Government Office this afternoon was $7,223,443.

With very sincere regret, we hear of the death, this afternoon, of our esteemed friend, Mr. ALFRED H. EASTON, of the Cotton Brokerage firm of Messrs. EASTON & Co. He has been cut off in early manhood by a violent attack of typhoid pneumonia, after a week's illness. He had been down to business, in seemingly full average health, as late as Saturday week. He had many devoted friends, in commercial and social circles in this City, to whom he had endeared himself by his quiet, modest and uniformly courteous demeanor, and who will learn of his sudden demise with sorrow.

Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co. have received from Gov. LINDSAY, of Alabama, a notification to the effect that, on Feb. 25, the Alabama Legislature passed a law authorizing the Governor, after investigation, to pay the interest upon all the State bonds in the hands of bona fide holders. The Governor authorizes his New-York correspondents to assure the creditors of the State that Alabama will be true and faithful to all her just and legal obligations.

The First National Bank of this City announces that it is receiving subscriptions for the new United States Bonds, payment for which can be made in Five-twenty Bonds or in Gold. The 2 ⅌ cent. deposit can be made in Gold, Currency, or any United States Bonds.

The 1st of March Coupons on the Schenectady and Susquehanna Railroad Bonds will be paid in Coin by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the coal trade:

"As has already been stated in these columns, the coal operators and the coal-carrying companies have united in defense of their respective interests in the trade, as against what they allege to be the damaging effects of the strikes of the miners and workmen. The result of the differences up to this time is a dead lock in the trade. Coal production has almost entirely ceased, and in the face of the gradual wasting away of the limited stocks of coal on hand, the retailers, with the aid of the more sensational writers of the Press, are running the prices of coal up on consumers largely, and, as we are constrained to believe, unnecessarily. The best informed in the trade, and those who have had the most to do in adjusting differences, are sanguine in the opinion that resumption of work at the mines will not be many days delayed, and that the stocks of coal at the great centres are abundant, especially for domestic uses, until trade is resumed. Between the workmen and the operators there is little to adjust, the difference as to wages has, in substance, resolved itself into the comparatively unimportant point of whether the minimum basis for the adjustment of wages shall be $2 or $2 50 per ton for coal at Port Carbon. The operators offer $2 50 per ton, scaling up at a fixed rate per cent., however high the price of coal may advance, and scaling down at the same rate per cent. until the price touches $2, below which it shall cease to be operative as a basis. The miners say no—make the lower limit $2 50 per ton. There is mixed up with the negotiations on this vexed question an avowal on the part of the operators and the carrying companies, that for the future they mean to control and direct their business, irrespective of the pleasure of the combinations of the working men's associations. In short, the operators, who are next to the consumers, mean to say that they will determine the question of supply and demand. This is a very important matter, and really lies at the foundation of all the trouble that has been experienced in the trade for the last two or three years; and yet, strange as it may seem, we have not seen a direct reply to it from the association of workmen, against whom it is aimed. In the yards of this city, and at the Reading Railroad wharves at Port Richmond, there is no doubt coal to meet the local demand for two months or more, and there is certainly no reason, in a present want of supply, to put up the price of coal now. The coal tonnage for the week ending on the 18th inst. was so light that we do not think it necessary to go at all into detail. The total of anthracite reported by the carrying companies for the week was 44,092 tons, and for the year, from the 1st of December, 1,262,592 tons—showing a decrease of some 758,709 tons on the anthracite tonnage to the corresponding time last year. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 14,021 tons, and for the year 93,038 tons, against 83,656 tons to corresponding date last year—an increase of 9,382 tons. In this city the retail price of coal is a good deal unsettled, with a very general desire to sell. The Lehigh Navigation Company have not advanced prices at all, continuing to sell in limited amounts to their housekeeping customers at $7 50 per ton; other dealers, we notice, are selling at $8, $9 and $10 per ton. It cannot be denied, however, that the situation of the trade is the cause of much anxiety, and that the development of the present dead lock is watched with much solicitude."

The *Mark Lane Express* of Feb. 13, says:

"Although there have been fitful frosts in the Baltic during the week, the weather here has continued mostly mild and damp, with a heavy fall of rain. Scarcely anything could therefore be done in the fields, and farmers are waiting for the opportunity to get in their beans and peas. Wherever the late severe frost left the vitality of vegetation unhurt, that vitality, under the influence of the increasing power of the sun, has begun to show itself; so that the orchards, gardens, and fields will soon tell us, if in any way injured, what amount of damage has been sustained. One thing is clear, that we certainly begin the year amply provided against drouth every pond, reservoir and well being abundantly stocked. The grass-lands last season had so small a demand upon them, that with a favorable Spring, we may have an unusual cut of hay, the value of which we were made fully to understand last season. A sunny, dry time for a fortnight would set every farm in going order, and do incalculable good to the country; and let us hope that there will soon be peace among our neighbors and agricultural prosperity at home. The wants of Paris, as we expected, have been still so urgent that fresh orders have kept pouring in for flour for that capital, and further forced up values fully 1s. per sack and barrel, till our stock of flour begins to run short; and, the matter requiring speed, 5s. per sack has been paid for expedition to Dieppe by special train, while ordinary steamers only ask 1s. 9d. All this shows to what extremities the city was reduced, and how near upon the brink of starvation the siege had brought two millions of human beings. The Seed Fund, also, has worked well, and let us hope, now that the War Minister has resigned, the country will again gradually prosper. But such a war, at such a time, might eventually have produced a serious continental distress. Everywhere prices have been well maintained; and Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and the United States have been gradually hardening in values. The arrivals off the coast since the 3d of February were 78 cargoes, 54 of which were Wheat, 11 Maize, 9 Barley, 2 Rye, 1 Oats, and 1 Beans. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 23 cargoes in all, viz., Ghirka, 49s. to 52s. 9d.; Polish, 51s.; Berdianski, 51s. 3d. to 52s. 6d. Marianopoli, 52s. to 53s.; Spring, 55s. 3d. to 56s. 6d.; Maize, 7 cargoes at 32s. 6d. to 35s.; Rye, 1 cargo at 35s. 9d.; Flour, 2,000 barrels at 30s.; Barley, 5 cargoes at 27s. 3d to 28s.; Oats, 15,000 to 16,000 quarters at 20s. 6d. to 21s., cost, freight and insurance. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 78,059 quarters at 52s. 10d., against 62,115 quarters at 42s. 2d. in 1870. The London averages were 57s. 3d. on 2,946 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 4th February were 493,225 cwts. Wheat, and 42,880 cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE INTEREST DUE 1ST OF MARCH on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking-house of HENRY CLEWS, No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Chartered by the State. Paid up capital, $1,000,000. Deposits over $5,000,000. This Company has removed to its new and very spacious banking-rooms, at Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-street. While, by its charter, it cannot discount business paper, its large means enables it at all times to accommodate its customers with money to any reasonable extent upon first-class securities. It has fitted up separate and commodious rooms for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, and invites all parties who desire interest upon money, subject to check at sight, and a thoroughly safe and convenient depository, to call and examine the advantages it offers.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

☞ ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET!—St. Louis and South-eastern first mortgage convertible seven per cent. gold bonds, issued upon finished road running to St. Louis and doing a profitable business. Price 92½ and interest.

Inquire for particulars of
GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.,
and at the office of the Company, 51 Liberty-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY.—The completion of this Road has given to its First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds an established character equal to any mortgage issue dealt in at the Stock Exchange. We are prepared to buy and sell these bonds, at any time, at our banking-house, at market price—thus placing them on the same basis, for temporary or permanent investment, with Governments or any other security.

These bonds are a first and only mortgage of $20,000 per mile, based on a railroad that has cost $40,000, and which commands, without competition, all the traffic of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota—shortening the distance from St. Paul to Chicago 45 miles, and to St. Louis more than 90 miles.

The net earnings are already largely in excess of interest on the bonds, and no doubt exists that they will more than double within the ensuing year.

A contract has been secured with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company obligating the latter to invest 50 per cent. of gross earnings derived from traffic with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Road in the bonds of this Company. This arrangement makes a practical consolidation of the two roads, and establishes a large sinking fund for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bonds.

The convertibility privilege in these bonds enables them to be exchanged for stock, at par, at any time. This secures to the holder, at his option, a share in any excess of earnings over the interest obligation.

An exchange of Government securities for these bonds returns 9¼ per cent. interest, instead of 5 per cent., which is all that Governments pay at present price, besides leaving an immediate gain of about 20 per cent. in price for reinvestment.

The subscription price of the bonds is 90, and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 27, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	19
Bees-wax, pks	4
Cotton, bales	9,392
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	212
Cotton-seed, bags	2,258
Dried Fruits, pks.	167
Eggs, bbls.	1,002
Flour, bbls.	8,348
Wheat, bushels	5,200
Corn, bushels	44,450
Oats, bushels	13,655
Malt, bushels	1,500
Grass-seed, bushels	1,850
Flax-seed, bushels	32
Beans, bushels	543
Peas, bushels	315
Corn-meal, bbls.	912
Corn-meal, bags	2,800
B. W. Flour, bags	100
Ginseng, pks.	106
Hops, bales	118
Hides, No.	3,643
Hides, bdls.	902
Leather, sides	12,831
Molasses, (N.O.) bbls.	1,058
Spts. Turpentine, bbls	868
Resin, bbls.	3,072
Pork, bbls.	413
Beef, pks.	3,246
Cut-meats, pks.	717
Grease, pks.	65
Lard, pks.	1,257
Butter, pks.	1,284
Cheese, pks.	277
Tallow, pks.	285
Dressed Hogs, No.	1,568
Oil-cake, pks.	101
Pea-nuts, bags	816
Rice, pks.	170
Rice-flour, bags	191
Starch, bxs.	825
Sugar, (N.O.,) hhds.	240
Skins, bdls.	88
Sumac, bags	159
Moss, bales	289
Tea, half chests	23
Tobacco, hhds.	249
Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,309
Tow, bales	42
Whisky, bbls.	381
Wool, bales	71

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Assyria*, for Glasgow—2,000 bbls. Flour, 377 tcs. Lard, 29 hhds. Tallow, 10 bbls. Oil, 18 cases Sewing-machines, 70 boxes Dye-wood, 10 bbls. Bees-wax, 36 boxes Shoulders, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 12 casks Whalefoots, 15 casks Sp. Pressings, 100 boxes Bacon, 30 pks. Lard.

By the bark *Carl & August*, for Hamburg—1,500 bbls. Resin, 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 12,027 pieces Dye-wood, 2,000 boxes Extract Logwood.

By the bark *Herkules*, for Lisbon—20,000 bushels Wheat, 36,500 Staves.

By the brig *America*, for Barcelona—1,311 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Armenia*, for Smyrna—100 boxes Perfumery, 9,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 50 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 10 bales Domestics, 9 cases Domestics, 3 logs Mahogany, 2 pieces Mahogany.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $8 50@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been steady for all kinds, with the main call for Rio and Java; sales, 4,000 bags Rio by the *Imperador*, 14,000 mats Java, (damaged,) and 721 bags Savanilla by the *E. L. Porter* and *Louisa*, on private terms. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14⅛c.@15⅛c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15⅛c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14⅛c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13⅛c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13⅛c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10⅛c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted a shade lower on a moderate trade, with sales reported, since our last, of 3,846 bales for early delivery, (of which 725 bales were to arrive,) including 2,441 bales to shippers, 855 bales to spinners, and 550 bales in transit. Also, 9,250 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including, on Saturday evening, for February, 400 bales at 14 7-16c.; March, 1,100 bales at 14⅛c., 100 bales at 14 7-16c.; April, 100 bales at 14 21-32c., 500 bales at 14⅝c.; May, 300 bales at 14¾c., 100 bales at 14 13-16c., 100 bales at 14⅞c.; June, 300 bales at 14 15-16c.; 300 bales at 15c. Exchange—5-16c. paid to exchange 200 bales March for 200 bales May. And today, for February, 100 bales at 14 7-16c., 500 bales at 14⅛c.; March, 200 bales at 14⅛c., 250 bales at 14 7-16c., 800 bales at 14⅛c.; April, 300 bales at 14⅛c., 100 bales at 14 9-16c.; 200 bales each March, April and May at 14⅛c.; May, 1,200 bales at 14⅛c., 200 bales at 14 11-16c.; June, 1,100 bales at 14 15-16c., 200 bales at 14⅞c.; July, 200 bales at 15⅛c., 200 bales at 15⅛c.; free on board at Mobile, 50 bales on private terms. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries were: March, 14.50c.; May, 14.78c.; February sold at 14 7-16c., April sold at 14⅝c., June sold at 15c., July sold at 15⅛c. The receipts of Cotton at this port today were 9,392 bales, including 1,329 bales from New-Orleans, 2,471 bales from Savannah, 466 bales from Newbern, 16 bales from Baltimore, 2,354 bales from Charleston, 716 bales from Norfolk, 2,040 bales ⅌ rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N.-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅜	12½	12¾	13¼
Good Ordinary	13⅝	13¾	14	14¼
Low Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15¼
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	16
Good Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,392
Receipts last week	20,115
Receipts the preceding week	35,155
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	702,285
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	709,243
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Exports since our last	
Exports since Sept. 1	369,607
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	322,507
Estimated stock here	105,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fairly active demand, since our last, but the lighter offerings and the firmer views of holders have operated against freer movements. Shipping brands have been quoted up 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 17,100 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 35; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 75@$7 10; very good to fancy, $7 10@$7 40; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 70@$7; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 85@$7 10, ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$4 50@$5 75
Sour Flour	5 50@ 6 60
Superfine State and Western	5 85@ 6 35
Extra State	6 75@ 7 40
Extra City shipping brands	6 75@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 45@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 85@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 70@ 7 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 05@10 25

Southern Flour has been in good request at firmer and buoyant prices; sales reported since our last, of 2,200 bbls., in lots, at $6 20@$7 30 for poor to good, and $7 30@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in good request, at $4 35@$6 30 for very inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Corn-meal continues in fair demand at $3 75@$4 40 for Yellow and White Western; $3 85@$4 for Jersey, and $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls. Buckwheat Flour rules quiet, since our last, at $2 70@$3 10 ⅌ 100lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 20@$7 30
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 35@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 30
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 75@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 50@22 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been less active since our last, the very moderate offerings and materially advanced claims of holders, in view of the improved Liverpool figures, having had the effect of checking business. The export inquiry was fair, but the bids were not up to the views of sellers, and a light trade was reported. The main purchases, particularly of New Crop Spring, were on speculative account, with the bulk of the dealings in new No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring within a range of from $1 55@$1 57, closing quite firmly with $1 56 bid, and $1 57@$1 58, generally $1 58, asked for the prime samples, in store. Millers were buying with reserve, and mostly in a jobbing way. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 65@$1 66; Red and Amber Western at $1 52@$1 65, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 63 in store; No. 1 Spring, $1 57, in store bid; small lots of choice do. at $1 60 in store; No. 2 Spring, $1 55@$1 57, chiefly at $1 56@$1 56½, in store; Old and Mixed Spring at part $1 45; White Genesee at $1 80@$1 90; Red and Amber State at $1 57@$1 58; New Red Amber and Southern at $1 52@$1 65; White Southern at $1 75@$1 85 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been quite active and quoted a shade firmer, with a fair business noted for export, mostly in new Mixed Western, on the basis of 85c. for prime samples, the market closing strong. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,000 bushels, at 82c.@85½c. for new Mixed Western, closing at 85c. for prime samples; 83c.@85½c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 85c.@94c. for White do.; 80c.@82c. for odd lots from track, in poor condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in very moderate demand at $1 10@$1 12 for good to prime Western, and $1 10@$1 15 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley continues in fair demand at $1 12@$1 20 for fair to very choice Canada West, $1 05@$1 10 for Western, and $1@$1 02½ for State; sales, 14,700 bushels. Oats have been offered sparingly at rather stronger prices, but have been quite moderately dealt in. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels at 66c.@70c. as the extremes, for inferior to prime new Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 66½c.@67c., in store, for Mixed Western; 68c.@68½c. for prime do., afloat; 67½c.@70c. for State; 68c.@70c. for White Ohio; 60½c. for old Western, in store, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 2,000 bbls. Flour, and 31,000 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; and 20,000 bushels Wheat for Lisbon.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Feb. 27, 1871.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,982,522	Barley	409,330
Corn	267,561	Malt	234,227
Oats	1,234,640	Peas	4,327
Rye	150,548		

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet at former prices. Sales, 125 bales Bags at Boston, on private terms.

HAY—Bale Hay has been selling moderately at $1 20 for Shipping, and $1 25@$1 45 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been in request at 85c.@$1 60 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quiet, but without change of moment as to price. Sales, 900 bales Jute Butts at 4⅛c., currency, ⅌ lb.

HOPS—A moderate inquiry has been noted for desirable lots within the range of from 8c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 1c.@3c. for older growth, ⅌ lb. Receipts, 118 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—The dealings in all articles have been light, but prices have been maintained on the general list. Offerings moderate.

MOLASSES—The better grades of New-Orleans have been in demand and steady; otherwise business has been spiritless. Sales, 75 bbls. New-Orleans at 59c.@71c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 30c.@55c., for old, and 45c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@35c. for old, and 22c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@45c., and New-Orleans at from 40c.@72c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet and rather less firm as to price on the basis of $2 60 for Strained, ⅌ 280 lbs.; sales, 1,000 bbls. to arrive on private terms; receipts, 3,072 bbls.: exports, 1,500 bbls. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Of Spirits Turpentine, sales have been made of 530 bbls., part to arrive, at 53½c.@54c., mostly 54c., for merchantable, closing at the latter price, showing a firmer and brisker market; receipts, 868 bbls.; exports, 200 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 53½c.@54½c., as extremes, ⅌ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 55@$6 25 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 00@$2 50. Pitch, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—The trade in most kinds has been limited, since our last, without any important alteration as to values.

PETROLEUM—The demand for Crude has been quite limited since our last at about 14½c. in bulk, and 18¼c.@19c. in shipping order here; and 18c.@18¼c. in shipping order in Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 800 bbls. The Creek advices have been of a dull though nominally steady market. Lower Road deliveries were quoted at $4 25@$4 35, and Upper at $4 20@$4 25, ⅌ bbl. Refined has been in very slack request at about 24¼c.@24½c. for Standard White here, and 24½c. at Philadelphia. Sales were reported at Philadelphia of 1,000 bbls., for March, on private terms, and 500 bbls., for April, at 25c. The receipts at Philadelphia were 2,220 bbls. The export clearances hence were 1,311 bbls. for Barcelona and 50 bbls. and 9,000 cases for Smyrna; and from Philadelphia, 156,875 gallons for Hamburg, and 339 gallons for Barbado. Refined Oil in cases has been inactive at from 29½c.@31½c. for Standard, ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been quiet on the basis of 10½c. in shipping order, 15c. in cases, and 4½c. in bulk, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market has been devoid of animation, though quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 960 bbls., chiefly at $22 25 for New Mess, $21 75 for Old Mess, $18 50@$19 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime, $21 50 for Western Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there was a very moderate inquiry noted for New Western, on the basis of $22 25, seller March, and $22 50, seller April. Sales since our last, 1,000 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in limited demand, and quoted heavy, within the range of 9c.@9¾c. for Western, and 9½c.@10¼c. for City. Cut-meats continue scarce and quiet at former rates. Sales have been reported of 80 pks., at 14c.@15½c. for Pickled Hams, and 9c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been inactive, yet steady. Sales, 100 boxes, at 11¼c. for Long Clear, 12c. for Short Clear. Lard has been held with more confidence, on a limited offering, but has been in less urgent demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 490 tcs. and bbls. for prompt delivery at 12⅞c.@13¼c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 13c.@13¼c. for new Western Steam, and 12⅞c. for City, ⅌ lb. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 750 tcs. Western Steam, including seller March, at 13¼c., and seller May, at 13⅜c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in fair request at steady rates; sales have been reported of 275 bbls. in lots, at $10@$15 50 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in fair demand, at $23@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales since our last, 650 tcs. Beef Hams have been inquired for and quoted firm, at $28@$31 50 for large and job lots ⅌ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Butter continues in good demand and firm in price; we quote: State, inferior to prime, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,284 pks. Cheese has been in demand at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 277 boxes.

RICE—Has been quiet but steady; sales, 40 tcs. Carolina at $8 37@$8 62; and 400 bags Rangoon at $7@$7 12½, currency, free, and $3 40, gold, in bond, the latter for export.

SEEDS—Have been quoted quiet, with rather more firmness in Clover, which was sold at 11⅛c.@11¼c. for prime samples, and a steady market for Calcutta Linseed, of which 6,000 bags were disposed of at $2 10, gold, ⅌ bushel, sixty days' credit.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered and purchased more freely, but at lower and irregular prices, closing with quotations more or less nominal. Sales, 1,800 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at 8c.@11¼c.; 415 boxes Havana at from 8c.@9c.; and 50 hhds. Melado, on private terms. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 8⅞c.@9c. for new and old; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9c.@10c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9½c.@10⅜c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9⅜c. ⅌ lb. Refined have been inactive and depressed at from 11c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported since our last of 165,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9c., chiefly at 9c. for prime; also, 33,500 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand at firmer prices, with sales reported since our last of 400 bbls. at 92c.@92½c. for iron-bound pks., ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 381 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been less activity in the general market. The supply of room has been moderate and shipowners have been rather more confident in their views, the advantage as to the rates being in their favor. The offerings of produce have been somewhat restricted by the firmer prices claimed for desirable lots of Flour, Wheat, and Corn, in view of the improved Liverpool advices. For Liverpool there were taken 65,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, mostly the latter, by steam, at 7d. ⅌ bushel; 2,650 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d., by sail, and 5-16d.@⅜d., by steam, ⅌ lb.; 100 hhds. Tallow, part by sail, at 21s. 3d.; 200 tcs. Lard at 22s., and 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steam, on private terms. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, rumored, on private terms. For Glasgow, 15,000 bushels Grain and 300 tcs. Beef, reported on private terms. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom and Continent, a bark, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For the Continent, a ship with 5,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported, on private terms. For Cadiz, an American bark of 442 tons register, with Staves, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 27.

There is a great dullness in trade in all branches of live stock. Horned Cattle especially are slow of sale even at further reduced rates. Yesterday's trade was a mere nothing, the weather was unfavorable and there was a heavy run at Weehawken yards of ordinary Cattle. This forenoon trade was larger, yet was it both small and slow. Horned Cattle sold from 9½c.@15c. ⅌ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 8¼ cwt. net. Milch Cows are again slow of sale and poor in quality. At One Hundredth-street Yards prices ranged $50@$75@$95 ⅌ head; one small neat half-bred Alderney Cow sold at $30 50. At Forty-eighth-street Yards Strippers sold from $40@$60 ⅌ head, and Springers sold from $70@$80 ⅌ head, and fresh Cows from $80@$95 ⅌ head. Veals continue scarce and poor, and are in demand from 10c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Sheep are firm and sell in small lots from 6⅛c. to 7¾c. ⅌ lb. Hogs are chiefly dealt in on private terms. Live Hogs not quoted. City-dressed, from 9¾c.@10c. ⅌ lb.; Western-dressed, from 8¾c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb.

SALES TODAY—WEEHAWKEN YARDS.

A short trade from 11c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., quality ordinary. B. WESTHEIMER sold 39 Steers, Texans, at $34 50 ⅌ head.

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET YARDS.

L. HUGHES sold for MOTHERSON & CO. 20 Steers, State Cattle, common quality, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for J. MCINTYRE 79 Steers, Kentuckies, fat plain Cattle, from 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. BRIGHT & FAGAN sold for selves 81 Steers, Missouris, common Cattle, from 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. W. FITCH sold for D. ALEXANDER 17 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.; also 42 Steers, nice Cattle, from 14c.@15c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; again, 70 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. BURCHARD & MERRITT sold for selves 62 Steers, Illinois ordinary Cattle, but fat, from 12½c.@14c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. F. GILLIES sold for MUTT & CO. 113 Steers Illinois common Cattle, from 12½c.@14c. ⅌ lb., average 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. E. C. GLOVER sold for self 16 Steers, Illinois ordinary Cattle, from 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; also 18 Steers, hand fed, fat, smooth Cattle, at 14c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. WHEELER sold for BAILEY & COYKE 60 Steers, Illinois nice fat Cattle, from 14c.@14½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt. scant; also 60 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. W. THOMPSON sold for COON & CO. 89 Steers, Kentuckys, rough cattle, at 13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also 58 Steers, Missouris, common cattle, from 12c.@15c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. BEACH & BRAY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 85 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 12½c.@14c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also 62 Steers, Illinois, ordinary cattle, from 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also for selves, 16 State Oxen, rough cattle, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight from 6 cwt.@9 cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP YARDS.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold, for shipping, 100 Sheep, light Canadas, weight 11,100 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 29 Sheep, weight 3,890 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 3 Calves, weight 689 lbs., at 12c. ⅌ lb.; 104 Sheep, weight 10,376 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 70 Sheep, weight 7,980 lbs., at 8¾c. ⅌ lb. J. KIRBY sold 24 Sheep, weight 1,940 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 107 Sheep, weight 8,900 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 35 Sheep at $7 70 ⅌ cwt.; 240 Sheep, weight 5,070 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb. Weekly report of Sheep sold by HUME & ELLIOTT for week ending Feb. 28, 1871, 5,067 Sheep; price received $32,101 80c. Weekly report of Sheep sold by J. KIRBY, for week ending Feb. 27, 1871, 4,577, average $6 87 ⅌ head. Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Feb. 27, 1871, 2,013 head of horned Cattle, Western stock, 15 head of horned Cattle, 39 Cows, 117 Veals, 43 Sheep. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Feb. 25, 1871, 2,413 head of horned Cattle, 3,633 Hogs; 6,035 Sheep arrived in 200 cars. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week, 922 head of horned Cattle, 2,311 Hogs, 7,045 Sheep. Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep-Yards for week ending Feb. 27, 1871, 7,343 Sheep, 39 Cows, 10 Veals.

CHAMBERLIN'S YARD'S, NOS. 70 AND 72 ROBINSON-STREET.

Weekly report of sales effected for the week ending Feb. 27, 1871: 588 Sheep, range of prices, 6c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.; 15 Beeves, from 11c.@13c. ⅌ lb.; 35 Cows and Calves, sold together, from $50@$65@$85 ⅌ head; 57 Veals from 10c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 28, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Emily Mestayer, and Mrs. Barry.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Forrest, Barton Hill and Miss Lillie.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE HUGUENOTS. (German opera.) Leading character by Mme. Lichtmay.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court-st.
FAUST. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The Emperor WILHELM has telegraphed to the Empress the signing of the preliminaries of peace. The news created much excitement in Berlin. The streets yesterday were crowded, houses decorated with flags, and thousands of the people gathered in front of the Palace. A general illumination was made last night. The entry of the army into the city is postponed six weeks, the interval to be observed throughout Germany as a period of mourning for the victims of the war. The terms of peace were stated in the British House of Commons last night, and Mr. GLADSTONE, in answering the inquiry what the Government had done to mitigate their severity, said the German Ambassador had notified Earl GRANVILLE and himself of the signing of preliminaries, and added that the Ambassador in France had been instructed not to accompany the Germans on their entry into Paris; but he declined further response to the question. It is now understood that 30,000 German troops will enter Paris and march as far as the Place de la Concorde. Apprehension is felt that the National Guard and the regulars, who are dissatisfied themselves, will be unable to restrain the people. The *Journal des Débats* says MM. THIERS and FAVRE were several times on the point of breaking off negotiations, on account of the cruel demands of Count BISMARCK, and yielded only to dire necessity. BISMARCK at first asked double the amount afterward agreed on. The Presidents of various railroad companies have been summoned to Versailles to make arrangements for carrying the German Army back to Germany.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The difficulty between Spain and Egypt originated in the complaint of a dragoman attached to the Spanish Consulate in Cairo that he had been maltreated by the Police. The Egyptian Government proposed an investigation, but Spain refused, demanding immediate satisfaction. The other Consuls approve the course of the Egyptian Government.... Prince CHARLES of Roumania, is now said to be determined to abdicate.... The foreign relations were under discussion in the British House of Commons last night, and an earnest debate arose on the Scottish National Education bill.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted for compensating the Senators from Georgia and the contestants for their seats for the time they have been waiting. The bill for the construction of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad was favorably reported. On the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. BLAIR attempted to make a personal explanation with regard to the evidence on Southern outrages, but after going on at some length was ruled out of order. Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, after making an explanation regarding the bill regulating rank in the Navy, gave notice that he should move it as an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill. The Post-office Appropriation bill was then taken up, and the amendment for an increase of the subsidy to the China and Japan Steam-ship line was tabled by a vote of 32 to 19. An amendment to compel the raising of the Cincinnati bridge to 100 feet were also tabled. An amendment refusing an additional charge for transporting stamped envelopes was rejected. The subject was continued at the evening session, when the subsidy amendment was again brought up and again laid on the table. The Cincinnati bridge was also taken up again and the amendment ~~passed~~, modified so as to require no draw to the bridge if the span was 100 feet above low-water mark.

In the House a petition was presented asking for a better government in South Carolina, or a separation of the races. A bill was introduced to secure the medical profession equal rights in the Government service. The Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill was considered at some length, and many items passed upon separately. The bill was finally laid on the table. Among the items adopted was one appropriating $1,394,897 for work on the New-York Post-office. The Conference Committee on the question of the right of the Senate to originate the income tax repeal, reported that no agreement was reached, and recommended that the claims of the House be adhered to.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Both branches of the Legislature reassembled last evening. In the Senate Mr. GENET introduced a bill appointing the Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Presidents of the Departments of Public Works and of Docks, together with WILLIAM E. DODGE, MOSES TAYLOR, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, PETER COOPER, and their successors in office, a Board of Commissioners of Transportation, to lay out, construct and operate a steam railroad from the Battery to Harlem River, and the west side of Harlem River. A large number of other bills were introduced. One by Mr. TWEED, increasing the number of notaries public in this City 200, was taken up and immediately passed.

In the Assembly a resolution was introduced and referred to a committee requesting our representatives in Congress to use efforts to cause the removal of all duties on coal. More petitions of stockholders of the Erie Railroad, for the repeal of the Directors' bill, were received. A large number of bills were introduced, among them one providing for a Bureau of Elections in Brooklyn, and one incorporating the City of Rondout. The statement of the receipts of the Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for transportation of freight and passengers during 1870, was submitted. The document will be found in our regular report of the proceedings.

GENERAL.

The suspension of HENRY DUNHAM, of Abington, Mass., has thrown 200 shoemakers out of employment.

The Lehigh region coal miners held a meeting at Hazleton, Penn., on Saturday, and resolved not to accept the terms "dictated by a few operators, railroad companies and others," as the terms of 1870 were the only ones they could live by. Motions were adopted that no colliery go to work without submitting the terms to a region meeting, and that all coal taken out during the suspension be paid for on the basis and sliding scale of 1870, at the price for which coal sells at the resumption of work.

The Wheeling Savings Institution, Wheeling, West Va., went into liquidation yesterday. The liabilities are set at $150,000. A. C. QUARRIER, the defaulting cashier, is in jail.

The Maine Legislature adjourned yesterday *sine die*. The business includes the passage of 265 acts and 89 resolves. The session extended through forty-seven working days.

Sir JOHN A. MCDONALD, accompanied by his wife; Col. BERNARD, Deputy Minister of Justice; Mr. WHITCHER, of the Fisheries Department, and Mr. DRINKWATER, Sir JOHN'S Private Secretary, left Ottawa, Ontario, for Washington, yesterday morning.

A Wilmington, N. C., dispatch says HENDERSON OXENDINE, one of the negro outlaws for whose arrest large rewards have been offered, was captured by a party of citizens of Robeson County, and lodged in jail on Saturday night.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says a defalcation is announced in Camden, N. J. HENRY SAMUELS, paying teller of the First National Bank, is charged with using $11,000 of the bank's money in buying farms. The bank will lose nothing.

JOHN WARE, recently convicted of the murder of his father in Camden, N. J., was, yesterday, sentenced to be hanged on the 10th of April.

Proceedings in the matter of the contested will of ELOISE I. NOE, deceased, were continued before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, yesterday, and the proponents of the instrument rested. The case was thereupon adjourned until Friday, March 3, on which day a beginning will be made in taking the contestant's evidence.

What the Tax-Payers Have Before Them.

The new Tax Levy scheme will be pushed through the Legislature with the utmost possible dispatch, and then the sole power of raising and spending money from public sources in this City will be confided to four men—known respectively as "Boss" TWEED, "Pete" SWEENY, "Dick" CONNOLLY, and Mayor HALL. They will have power to issue bonds, and account only to themselves for the proceeds. They will give no account of expenditure, any more than CONNOLLY does now. Mr. PETER COOPER says that it is an excellent plan. If any question is hereafter raised about the fidelity of the Commissioners, Messrs. J. J. ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR and MARSHALL O. ROBERTS will, doubtless, be ready to sign a general certificate of "all right." And we, who denounce the whole proceeding as one of the greatest outrages ever committed in a free community, shall be told that we are opposing a worthy set of men from factious motives.

Now, if we could today place before the public Mr. CONNOLLY'S books, and let them see the enormous sums—far exceeding the wildest guesses even of the opponents of the "Ring"—which have been lavished during the past year or two, without even the authority of the Tax Levy to support them, we believe that the whole City would stand aghast. The sun-shades on the new Court-house have cost, on an average, *eight hundred thousand dollars* EACH, and that is only a mild example of the frightful misappropriation of public money which has been going on unchecked. Sums past all belief have been nominally paid over to a few firms, but in reality pocketed, in large part, by the "Ring." If ever we are enabled to place the actual figures before the public, they will see at once whether we were wrong or right in protesting against the whitewashing certificate of the Astor Committee. It would then be very difficult for Mr. ASTOR and his friends to vindicate themselves, even before their most attached friends. We say now—and we say it without fear of contradiction from Mr. CONNOLLY or anybody else—that all the statements we have made relative to the waste of the public money have been far below the real mark. *Twelve millions of dollars* would not cover the amount which has thus been squandered. We challenge Mr. CONNOLLY to produce his books and disprove this assertion. He dare not do it.

But more money still is needed, and therefore this new "Commission" is to be formed. Mark this: TWEED and his friends will be able to levy the taxes, and spend them how they like. We shall be absolutely in their hands. It is said in the Bill before the Legislature that the amount levied is to be two per cent. of the present assessments—that is of 1871. Now how many people know what that assessment is? Not one man in ten thousand. We doubt even whether the assessment is completely made up yet. Then, again, it is to stand for two years. Suppose the reader, as a tax-payer, should lose $10,000 or $100,000 during 1871. He will be taxed in 1872 on the assessment now being made just the same—his losses not being taken into account. If money is wanted to cover up the deficiencies which now exist in the Controller's office, it can be had to any amount under this new scheme. The only check upon the issue of bonds is that the Commissioners must agree with each other as to the amount to be raised. This is like saying that DICK TURPIN shall not raise any money without the consent of JACK SHEPPARD. There never was such a piece of rascality concocted in this world before.

And yet the Legislature will pass the Bill, and the people will submit to it, and PETER COOPER will give it his approval—just as he approves of the Broadway extension swindle, and the Croton water swindle, and all the other devices for plundering the public, which are set on foot by the four men who are now wielding powers never before intrusted to the most irresponsible despot.

Is Hostility to Reconstruction a Democratic Issue for 1872?

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* objects to the interpretation the TIMES has placed upon FRANK BLAIR'S speech in the Senate, and the attitude of the Democratic Party toward reconstruction and the Fifteenth Amendment. We have represented hostility to that amendment and to reconstruction, as one of the issues to be presented by the Democracy in 1872; using Senator BLAIR'S declarations as proof of the determination to revive the reactionary and disorganizing policy enunciated in the Brodhead letter. Our Louisville contemporary, on the other hand, maintains that the refusal of the Democracy to indorse what the Republicans have accomplished does not imply a purpose to destroy it—that "no respectable element" in the Democracy disputes the validity of what has been done—that the intention is simply to fasten upon the Republican Party responsibility for its own acts, and that BLAIR'S speech has this significance and no more.

Now, what are the facts? When SEYMOUR and BLAIR were nominated in 1868, the Democratic Party distinctly asserted its ineradicable hostility to the scheme of reconstruction. BLAIR'S letter formed the keynote to the proceedings of the Convention in this respect. That letter pointed to the overthrow by military force of all that the Reconstruction acts had effected, and the Convention itself pronounced these acts null and void. There has not been a single indication of change in regard to these acts on the part of any regular Democratic organization, from that time till now. In not a solitary State have the Democracy formally receded from the ground assumed in 1868. The Democratic Congressional Committee, while calling upon the party to waste no time on "dead issues," carefully abstained from including among such issues either reconstruction or the Fifteenth Amendment.

The Louisville journalist applauds BLAIR'S speech as a forcible presentation of the present views of his party. Well, does BLAIR give evidence of change? On the contrary, he is emphatic in his statement that he is unchanged. As he was on June 30, 1868, so is he now. He professes, indeed, to regard the Fifteenth Amendment as part of the law of the land, but he neutralizes the declaration by remarking that "the Constitutional Amendments"—not the Fifteenth only, but all—"have been obtained by coercion in the South, and in defiance of the known will of the people of the North." And this is exactly the point at which the opinions of outspoken Democrats, like those of Indiana, possess a peculiar suggestiveness. They cannot at present get rid of the Fifteenth Amendment as a fact. But they contend that it is a fact by reason of a ratification which, being in many States compulsory, possesses no real constitutional validity. The whole fabric of reconstruction is menaced in the same way. The National Convention of 1868 condemned the acts on which it rests as "unconstitutional, null, and void." FRANK BLAIR, on the 15th of February, quoted these words as an expression of his unalterable conviction. "I did not, and do not now, regard the reconstruction measures passed by Congress, as any part of the law of the land," he avows. "Although these laws have done their work in subverting the legal Governments of the Southern States," he went on to say, "yet there is a perfectly constitutional mode by which this could be repaired, if we had an Executive who regarded the duties imposed on him by his office." Language of this character is susceptible of but one construction. The loyal Governments of the South are to be recognized only until they can be overthrown. The Republican work is to be endured only until a Democratic President, with the army at his command, has the opportunity of destroying it. If this does not imply reaction and revolution, we should like to know what would.

We appreciate the motives of the *Courier-Journal* in its attempt to show that the party with which it co-operates has grown rational and law-abiding. Our contemporary would gladly believe that the good counsels it has pressed upon its party associates have not been inoperative. Unfortunately, all the facts are against this hypothesis. The good counsel has been wasted. The Kentucky Democracy still exclude negro testimony from the Courts, and doggedly refuse to sanction any measure that would suppress the outrages now so frequent, and bring the disguised perpetrators to punishment. Nor is this all. The Kentucky Democrats not only refuse to listen to the soothing words of the *Courier-Journal*, but have started an opposition sheet, to preach the unadulterated doctrine of the Brodhead letter and the Mobile *Register*. It would be more pleasant to believe otherwise. We have heard so much about reconstruction that we would gladly consider it beyond the range of current political discussion. But we have FRANK BLAIR'S assurance that the Democracy will not allow it to rest. And while the Democrats are preparing to renew their assaults, Republicans cannot afford to be wholly indifferent.

The "Times" and Judge Barnard.

Nothing that Judge BARNARD could do would cause astonishment, and therefore no one will be surprised to learn that he granted yesterday, on a contemptible application, an order for the arrest of two gentlemen connected with this journal. It was probably the hope of this notorious Judge that night arrests would be made in fulfillment of his order, so that the persons designated might be put to as much inconvenience as possible—in accordance with many well-known precedents set in this City. But in the Sheriff's office some sense of right and justice appears to remain, and we have no reason to complain of the manner in which the process was executed. Thus far, Judge BARNARD has been at much pains to impress upon the public mind and recollection the special *animus* which he bears toward us. He may find that this course limits his means of what he doubtless calls "taking his revenge."

But the general public, thoroughly familiar with Judge BARNARD'S career, may rather wonder why he has confined his animosity toward us to impotent displays of anger from the Bench. Our frequent condemnations of judicial corruption in this City have naturally touched him in a sensitive part, and he has been unwise enough to indulge in fruitless displays of passion. We, however, regard his enmity as one of the highest compliments we have ever received in the performance of our duty. We have caused his name to be known far and wide in connection with the Erie suits, and with many other proceedings which have been regarded with amazement throughout the civilized world. A shameful and degraded newspaper in this City, and one solitary lawyer who is concerned in that paper, have alone attempted to defend this Judge, but unfortunately for their client, their very defense only convinced the public of the justice of all our statements. Judge BARNARD must entertain strange ideas about newspapers if he supposes that their course can be turned by a system of singling out a person here and there connected with them. That might have done for California in the early days of the State, but it is ludicrously out of place in New-York in 1871. If the freedom of the Press were a thing as easily interfered with as personal liberty, or if it were as simple a matter to stop a newspaper, as, for example, to knock a man down in the streets, there can be very little doubt that our remarks on the long series of Erie suits would never have appeared. But a public journal is not easily gagged, nor is its policy to be changed by a warfare upon individuals connected with it. While the TIMES lasts there will always be some one ready to repeat in it, again and again, and with all the force derived from a just cause and earnestness of conviction that demand for a pure Judiciary and an honest Government which the paper persistently put forward under its founders, one of whom was ordered to be arrested yesterday on the most frivolous suit ever brought into a Court of justice.

Lost on the Plains.

At a time when railroad and telegraph have carried their civilizing influences across the continent, and the "iron horse" daily and nightly dashes over the trackless prairies, and through the once impassable gorges of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, it seems a little out of date to hear of people being lost on the Plains. To our contracted Eastern imaginations, it seems as though one must always be within call of a railway station, or within sight of the friendly guidance of track or wire. But this is an error which one trip across this section of our country is sufficient to remove, and which every now and then some man of town-life gets rid of, in a manner less pleasant than convincing.

Some time since we recorded the adventure of one THOMAS DORMITE, who performed the astonishing feat of traveling alone, on foot and in the depth of Winter, from Fort Buford to Sioux City, a distance of over twelve hundred miles. Considering the difference in age, and necessarily in hardihood, endurance, and fertility of resource, the somewhat similar experience of JOHN WILSON, a lad of sixteen, is, in its way, quite as remarkable. Early in January, young WILSON, accompanied by his father and two others, went on a hunting expedition to the upper waters of the Arkansas. One day the lad wandered away from camp in quest of game and did not return. Search was made for him, in vain; guns were discharged and large fires were lighted, but elicited no answering signal. After two days spent in these fruitless efforts, the party returned home, and at once organized a company for a more systematic search. Yet, with these additional advantages, it was nearly two weeks before the lost youth was recovered.

His story reads like a chapter from some prairie romance. Soon after leaving camp, he found it impossible to return. While still vainly endeavoring to regain his homeward track, he was overtaken by night and a violent storm of wind and sleet. Few who have not been similarly unlucky can fully realize the horrors of such a situation, to one, especially, who was little more than a child. Yet young WILSON did not lose courage. He still struggled on until worn out with fatigue, and in spite of the tempest, he fell down in his tracks and slept. In many cases, almost certainly in a snow-storm, such a sleep would have been fatal. In this instance it seems to have produced no serious results. The lad was awakened by the cold, and found the storm subsiding, but his clothes frozen stiff about him. Naturally enough, in the language of the Western chronicler, from whom we borrow this recital, "his first thoughts were on his friends and something to eat." To get back to his friends, he must first decide his course. For this purpose he adopted the same expedient as DORMITE. He set a stick on end and took the direction in which it fell. Unhappily the fates were unkind, and led him further and further from his friends.

Food was the next question, and for this his only resource was his gun. In the course of his wanderings, however, he encountered only one herd of buffaloes, which he fired at and missed. So, for five days without food of any kind, half-frozen, hungry, and always growing weaker, the brave boy traveled on, fighting against the horrible despair of the situation, and hoping to fall in with some chance hunter or friendly Indian, who might relieve and guide him. At last, on the night of the fifth day, his hope was realized. He had been able, for the first time, to build a fire, before which he sat, warming his numbed limbs and thawing his frozen clothes, when a huge savage suddenly appeared before him. The intruder, fortunately, brought not war, but peace, and, what was even more acceptable, the hindquarters of an antelope. On this the famished wanderer feasted, and was then led by his host to a camp of friendly Indians near by, where he was taken care of until sufficiently restored and strengthened to begin his way back to the settlements. His course was then pointed out to him, and, furnished with food for the journey, he started for home. Traveling three days, he fell in with his father and one of the searching parties, and his troubles were over.

For a boy of sixteen this is certainly a remarkable experience, and shows what stuff our border population is made of. It is a vivid illustration, too, of the dangers that everywhere beset the travelers on what has been aptly termed the "grassy sea" of the prairies, where to be lost is to be almost as helpless as on the pathless ocean itself.

Left-Handed Marriages.

The innovation which our State Courts seemed disposed to make in their interpretation of the laws regulating the marriage contract, is worthy of serious consideration. The ruling of the Bissel case—that the woman whom a man puts forth to the world as his wife, shall be legally his wife,—bids fair to be incorporated into our State jurisprudence. Two cases of a precisely similar character are now pending in our Courts, with the chances apparently in favor of the pseudo-wife. So near an approach to the practical operation of that Scottish system under which a man and a woman may be, and, indeed, often are, married without knowing or even intending it, must be carefully scrutinized.

It is a general principle of the law of contracts that interested parties should be bound by their own representations, so far as innocent outsiders are concerned. If A represents B to the world as his partner, he is estopped from denying that relation to the injury of others who may have given credit to B on the faith of that assertion. It is held that an analogous obligation is assumed by the man who introduces a woman to society as his wife. His friends receive her with all the respect due to her supposed station, and permit her to associate with their wives and daughters. And, we are told, it is unfair that the libertine, when tired of his plaything, should be able to turn and tell those whose hospitality and confidence he has thus insulted, that his supposed wife was a disreputable person, who, under no other circumstances could have gained access to their intimacy. To admit such a principle would, it is asserted, put an end to all freedom and frankness of social intercourse, and make of every home a virtual castle fenced in with all manner of uneasy doubts and irksome suspicions.

Probably to a majority of right-minded persons, accustomed to judge all matters of domestic morality more by their feelings than by their intelligence, the reasoning will seem eminently just and proper. Perhaps if we examine it we shall find it less sound than we might wish. Desirable as it is that the fireside should be guarded from every possible intrusion of impurity and vice, *ex post facto* marriages seem scarcely the logical way to secure it. The punishment does not wipe out the insult, nor is the offense removed by making the offender verify his deception. The injury is completed with the introduction, and the legal wife of today is not less an objectionable associate than the nominal wife of yesterday.

Indeed, the subject is beset with serious perplexities. The practice which this legislation seems designed to check is certainly on the increase. Careful observers of social phenomena have long asserted that marriage is growing in disfavor. Whether this fact is due to feminine extravagance or masculine depravity we need not now discuss. It is a tendency to be deplored and corrected; a vice which threatens to sap the foundations of all domestic happiness and social morality. About this there can be no two opinions; the only question is whether reform can best be accomplished, or public morals served, by legislating the mistress into the wife.

Perhaps, on the whole, this is at least doubtful. It might not be advisable, even were it feasible, under the complex condition of modern society, to carry out that provision of Mr. RUSKIN'S delightful Utopia which made marriage the civic reward of virtue and good citizenship; but surely this is wiser than to make it the penalty of transgression. Men will not be allured to it by being taught to regard it as a punishment. Wedlock is too sacred a thing to be so degraded. And, on the other hand, it is the designing and the undeserving women who will most readily profit by the license of the law. Many a young life may thus be ruined, and lost to all future usefulness and honor, by being caught in the toils of an adventuress. These are considerations which it would be well to ponder gravely and thoroughly before we commit ourselves to so radical a change in the most important of human contracts.

MINOR TOPICS.

There is a better prospect in regard to the new Post-office. An appropriation of $1,394,897 was, yesterday, sanctioned by the House, and this amount, with what had previously been passed, affords a reasonable assurance that the next twelve months will witness a more energetic prosecution of the work than was witnessed last year. The vote was not obtained until after much characteristic squabbling. There are members who imagine that they best prove their superior virtue by casting suspicion on others' integrity; and they, of course, endeavored to limit the appropriation to a sum that would have been exhausted before Midsummer. More correct ideas of duty prevailed, and we trust that the Senate will offer no objection to a purpose which is founded on a true estimate of public policy. What is worth doing at all, cannot be done too promptly. The necessity of a new building has been admitted; and that is a false economy which, to avert a possible misapplication of money, adds by delay twenty-five per cent. to the ultimate cost of the work. The officers intrusted with its superintendence are entitled to confidence, and they should now be permitted to show what vigorous management can accomplish.

Two announcements to be found in our special dispatch from Washington will be received with special satisfaction. The one relates to the appointment of the Governor for the District of Columbia under its new Territorial Constitution. A happier selection than Mr. HENRY COOKE, of the firm of JAY COOKE & CO., could hardly have been made. Those interested in the efficient local government of the national capital are to be congratulated upon the fact that a man of the highest commercial standing, and of enlarged business experience and capability, should have been found willing to undertake the duties of the Gubernatorial office, and it redounds equally to the credit of the President that his choice should have been so well directed. As a suitable accompaniment to the inauguration of an able and upright system of government, we have an intimation that tends, with other indications, to foreshadow the downfall of the unscrupulous and corrupt rulers of Erie. Extensive frauds against the Government and the stockholders are, it is said, about to be brought to light at Washington, where, it is to be hoped, the revelation will be more fruitful of results than similar discoveries have yet been at Albany.

We are no nearer a solution of the coal question,—except, as the gradual exhaustion of the scanty stocks that remain hastens the crisis which will precipitate one settlement or another. The operators and the carriers are unyielding; they are profiting by high prices, and with well-filled purses can afford to wait. They have contrived to apply the screw to consumers, and they are confident of their ability to bring the miners to terms. But the miners, poorly prepared for the unequal contest as they obviously are, exhibit no disposition to succumb. A meeting held yesterday at Hazleton rejected the basis proposed by the operators, and urged terms which the latter have declared their determination to resist. The ground will soon be dangerous in other aspects than those which relate to the purchasers of fuel.

Congress begins to show a wholesome horror of subsidies. The schemes before it, with plunder as their main object, are innumerable. There are steam-ship jobs, and jobs of all kinds. If but a quarter of them succeeded, the taxpayers might bid good-by indefinitely to the hope of relief. Fortunately, they have no chance. Their very number has frightened Senators and Representatives, who, for once, seem intent upon protecting the Treasury. The proposition to increase the subsidy of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company combined several elements of strength, but even this was yesterday laid on the table of the Senate by a vote of 32 to 19. That vote leaves it no possibility of resurrection this session, and the defeat of this scheme makes certain the failure of all schemes of a similar nature. For so much let us be thankful. If we are not allowed to exult over a further reduction of taxation, at least we may rejoice that there will be no addition to the people's burdens for the aggrandizement of corporations.

Mathematicians and poets have before now been driven to the verge of distraction by the sound of a barrel-organ. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at if the intellectual majority of the Brooklyn Aldermen have been greatly disgusted while revolving multifarious jobs on their midnight pillow, by "whining dogs." The community of Brooklyn suffer from a good many nuisances, such as slovenly conducted ferries, streets only a trifle better kept than those of New-York, poultice pavements and such like, not to mention the minor drawbacks of excessive taxation and municipal jobbery. It must be a substantial crumb of comfort to the City of Churches to find that reform has begun so far down as whining dogs. Perhaps we shall shortly find another ordinance passed against marauding cats, and so on through the other performances which render night hideous, till rowdy politicians and pugilistic Aldermen shall, in the natural course of reform, be finally abolished.

Storm-signals and weather portents are only just beginning to have their full importance recognized by our commercial and agricultural community. It will probably require a still longer time to convince the general public how much we owe to the Washington Bureau whose painstaking efforts furnish us with the daily "Synopsis of the Weather." To attain something like faultless efficiency, the "Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce" have only to send out their reports earlier in the night.

Will the Red Republicans of Paris never be able to overcome the tigerish instinct inherited from the Reign of Terror? A more brutal exhibition could hardly be imagined than that reported by cable as having occurred in Paris on Sunday. The anniversary of the Republic of 1848 could hardly have been signalized by an atrocity more ominous than that of an infuriated crowd pelting with stones a drowning man, whose only crime was his fearless discharge of his duty. The Republic and the Monarchy are on their trial before France. An event like this, which recalls the cruel madness that prompted the guillotine and the *noyades* of another generation, will weigh more heavily against the Republic with a large section of the people than the most convincing of theoretical arguments.

BISMARCK has been relentless with his terms of peace, so relentless that peace or war must appear to the Bordeaux Assembly almost equally desperate. On the part of England, Mr. GLADSTONE announced yesterday that the British Envoy would be requested not to participate in the German triumphal entry into Paris. From the connection in which this statement was made, it was evident that it was intended as an implied censure on the hardness of the German terms of peace. Germany is, however, not at all likely to attend to any such half-expressed remonstrance. If the great Powers of Europe were to make a combined representation on the subject, and show their readiness to back it by action, there might be a chance for France. As it is she must drain the cup of humiliation to the bitter dregs.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE DEBUT OF MRS. CLYMER.

Of all that falls within the duty of dramatic critics the task of commenting upon the efforts of novices is usually the most delicate and ungracious. More emphatically in the dramatic art than in any other the tyro is almost surely unwilling to profit by the experience of others. More universally in this art than in any other the yearnings of ambition and the capacity to admire are mistaken for the inspirations of genius. Thus, the novice on the boards is pretty certain to labor under positive and strong illusions; and the question is, how far it is judicious or generous to disturb them. If praise exceeds desert, the damaging reaction is inevitable. If praise falls short of desert, there is cruelty to the artist and infidelity to art. Those who know anything of acting know that there is no royal road to success in it. The truth is absolute here as anywhere, that whatever is really worth having costs a hard struggle to win. Hence, a positive wrong is done if we assure the novice that he can take the wreath simply by stretching out his hand for it; and the wrong becomes superlative if we render to the efforts of deluded inexperience the laurel that belongs of right only to consummate mastership of art.

Such distinction we cannot bestow upon Mrs. ELLA CLYMER, who made her debut as *Pauline*, in "The Lady of Lyons," on Saturday night, at the Fourteenth-street Theatre; yet we can conscientiously say some things of the lady which can rarely with candor be said. Mrs. CLYMER is a beautiful blonde, with dark eyes and a tall and slender but erect and *svelte* figure. The face is singularly winning although rather wanting as yet in mobility and variety of expression. Her action is surprisingly easy considering her experience, and she falls with unstudied grace into *poses* that many an old actress might envy and fail to attain. Her voice is melodious and gracious, and her bearing is refined and lady-like. In a word Mrs. CLYMER is in all physical respects a possible *Pauline*. It is conceivable that the ardent young peasant should see in that fair young face and form, "a spirit of bloom, and joy and freshness, as if Spring itself were made a living thing, and wore her shape;" and that, even in looking on her, "passion" should teach him "poesy." All this, we would say, is rare and delightful to witness and to congratulate ourselves upon. But Mrs. CLYMER is not yet an actress. She is deficient in vocal force, and seems not to realize the degree of stress or vigor of delivery which is essential to give vitality to her conception. Of the white heat of passion she seems to have little idea. Even in moments of greatest dramatic exigency, like that in which *Pauline* rebukes *Beauseant*, Mrs. CLYMER showed a want of animation and fire which it will cost her serious future exertion to attain. In a word, her performance was a faint, delicate, lady-like sketch, rather than a warm, vigorous, broad-colored picture; it evinced elocutionary faults, indicative of bad training, and it left upon the mind a general impression of lack of spontaneity or of alertness in artificially responding to the emergencies of the scene.

For all this, Mrs. CLYMER made a very favorable impression. Her beauty won instant favor, and her refinement and unaffected sweetness of demeanor constantly propitiated her audience. She was cordially applauded, and repeatedly called before the curtain. Her dresses were correct, as well as handsome, and were worn with an air of distinction quite charming to see. We do not doubt that Mrs. CLYMER, with hard study and practice, may become, if she chooses, a good juvenile actress. She is certainly a lovely woman, and if her dramatic genius is not yet so pronounced as we could wish it, it should not be forgotten that all things must have a beginning, and that women have worn the tragedy crown before now whose initiatory attempts were much less promising than her own.

HAYTI.

Another Revolutionary Movement—Saget's Power Threatened by the Old Officers of Salnave's Government—Preparations for Hostilities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CURACOA, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1871.

Recent events have developed a strong and powerful revolutionary feeling against President SAGET, of Hayti. The head-quarters of the opposition are in Curacoa. The principal leader is Ex-Minister SALOMON, who has lately arrived here from Paris. Gen. RIGO, Secretary of State under SALNAVE, the late President; Gen. TATE, Minister to Washington under SALNAVE; VIL LUBIN, son of the old LUBIN who was shot in Jacmel during the revolutionary troubles nearly two years ago, are also prominent. Gen. TATE is now in France, it is thought, for the purpose of buying arms and obtaining other assistance. The proceedings of this dangerous party are conducted with great secrecy, and every possible precaution is taken to avoid suspicion until they are fully prepared. But it is known that their adherents number many who have frequently seen war and fighting in former revolutions, and that they have collected quite a quantity of arms. A vessel has arrived here from New-Orleans, laden with arms, which it is supposed are intended for them. The revolutionists are actually intriguing with the people at Cape Haytien, where they believe they have a strong hold, and from which place it is expected they will make their first demonstration, as the plains between there and Port-au-Prince offer many advantages to them. Port-au-Prince will not be attempted yet, that place being much too strong to be attacked with their present resources. The party is very active, and we may soon hear of the commencement of hostilities.

INCREASE OF EPIDEMICS.

Scarlet Fever and Small-Pox Raging in New-York and the Suburbs—The Peril of Unclean Streets.

Added to the general alarm concerning the existing coal scarcity, comes a rumor of a prospective pestilence that has already advanced upon our eastern and western borders, and threatens to cross the two dividing rivers and seize upon this Metropolis. Rumors have been in circulation to the effect that small-pox of a virulent type had been imported into Hoboken, where it has been rapidly on the increase. It has been known, too, that the scarlet fever has been raging to a very great extent in Brooklyn, and in a lesser but considerable degree in this City and throughout suburban villages. Inquiries made at the office of the Board of Health, yesterday, proved that last week there were fifty-eight cases of measles, ninety of scarlet fever and thirty-two of small-pox. A review of the few previous weeks shows a steady increase in the number of these diseases. The Health Warden of Hoboken, Dr. BENSON, states that although there are but about eight cases of small-pox in hospital, that by no means represents the number. There are many cases, in private houses treated by family physicians, and the disease has spread over Jersey City, Newark and suburbs, and in a measure throughout the State. A large building, originally intended for a cholera hospital, has been assigned to small-pox patients. It is amply ventilated, conveniently arranged, and is under the charge of the Sisters of the Poor. Male nurses are also engaged to attend the delirious cases. Ambulances and attendants have been provided, and all preparations made to discover and convey every new case to this institution. As a precautionary measure, the infected districts have been labelled and the children prevented from coming into the schools. One of the prominent physicians has four families, in one of which there are four cases, under his charge. The origin of this horrible disease is traced to the clothing of sailors that was washed ashore at Hoboken. It is said that the disease is raging in Liverpool, and at the French and North German ports, and that while the passengers of the incoming vessels are examined the sailors are not.

In Brooklyn, Dr. COCHRAN, the Health Officer, states that in all his experience, the scarlet fever never made such havoc as it is now making. Although not of the sudden, malignant and fatal type, it is severe and very contagious. About four weeks ago, the small-pox swept the eastern part of Williamsburg, with fearful virulence. It has now been transferred westward. At one time there were 120 cases in the Flatbush Hospital. Yesterday there were sixty. The cause of this awful pestilence, as stated by the Board of Health and other competent authorities, is in a very great measure the filthy condition of our streets, especially in the tenement-house vicinities, which are disgusting, noxious and perilous beyond all description. Scarcely any of them have been cleaned this Winter.

WASHINGTON.

A Hot Contest Over the Omnibus Appropriation Bill—The Work Hurried Through and Finally Laid on the Table—Funds for the New-York Post-Office—Governor of the Federal District—An Explosion in Erie Matters to Come—Senator Sumner Himself Again—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The House had a long and violent struggle to-day, occupying its entire session on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The question which engaged its attention was the appropriation of about a million and a half for some ten or twelve new public buildings. Mr. DAWES stated during the debate that last year the Supervising Architect prepared plans and estimates for some twenty new buildings. Of these the Secretary of the Treasury selected and recommended six, but the Committee left them all out. This year the Committee had called upon the Secretary to designate those which the public service most required. He had in response designated those which were named in the bill, and the Committee had decided to submit the question of these new buildings to the sense of the House. When the New-York and Boston appropriations were reached, Mr. FARNSWORTH vented his usual quantity of spleen, but it made no difference, and the Committee's recommendations were adopted. The amount appropriated for New-York, to be applied to the construction of the building above the sill course, is $1,394,897, and the cost of the building above the sill course is limited to $3,000,000, but subject to no other limitation or restriction. The Boston paragraph was also agreed to. When the new buildings were reached, Trenton being first in order, the point of order was made that there was no law authorizing the construction of a building at that place. The point was sustained, and it was then moved that the rules be suspended and all these new buildings, viz.: Those at Trenton, St. Louis, San Francisco, Hartford, Albany, Nashville, Grand Rapids, Port Huron, La Crosse and Quincy, involving about a million and a half of expenditure to begin with, be put in the bill, but Mr. DAWES protested against this wholesale way of dealing with these appropriations, and insisted upon having a separate expression of the House on each. Then followed a remarkable scene, trying the patience of the Speaker, wearying the yea and nay clerks, and almost demolishing Mr. DAWES' efforts to resist encroachments upon the bill. The various sectional and local interests combined and then log-rolled all the schemes through, finally capping the climax by putting in Covington, Ky., with $200,000 for a building which had not been recommended at all. The item of $200,000, for a new building for the Treasury Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which was recommended by the Secretary, had no log-rolling strength behind it, and consequently fell through when the point of order was directed against it. Some people noted it as not a very remarkable coincidence that LOGAN and FINKELNBURG, the men who couldn't vote on Saturday for a few thousands for Washington on the score of economy, voted for all these matters today. The rest of the bill being the light-house appropriations and the section raising the German mission to the first rank, was then put through under suspension of the rules, but by this time the work of the members began to sit rather heavy on their consciences, and pending the engrossment of the bill, Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay the bill on the table, which, to the surprise of many, was agreed to, yeas 115, nays 71. Mr. DAWES changed his vote and moved a reconsideration, pending which the House adjourned. The bill will probably be reconsidered to-morrow, and be passed with all the items for the commencement of the new buildings stricken out.

A LOBBYIST TURNED OUT OF COURT.

Chief-Justice CARTER, of the District Supreme Court, rendered an important decision today, striking at a species of influence and a class of practice in Washington, which has grown into vast proportions. Gen. TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, a lobbyist, sued CORYDON KARR, agent of a lock company, for his services in endeavoring to secure the acceptance by the Post-office Department of a lock manufactured by the Company. Judge CARTER instructed the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that such a contract for services was contrary to the true interests of public policy.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Indian and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills went to Conference Committees in both Houses today, and are thus put beyond the danger of being lost.

GOVERNOR OF THE DISTRICT.

The anxiety of the District people and the local politicians on the subject of the Governorship of the District of Columbia was dissipated today by the nomination of HENRY D. COOKE, Esq., the well-known banker, and head of the Washington house of JAY COOKE & Co. It has been generally understood that Mr. COOKE would not accept, and on Friday last the position was tendered to A. S. SOLOMONS, Esq., of the firm of PHILP & SOLOMONS, who felt compelled to decline it on account of his business engagements. Mr. COOKE is in Philadelphia for a day or two, but it is understood that he will consent to take the office, and put the new Government in motion. The appointment is received with the utmost satisfaction by all parties, and is probably the most popular selection that could have been made.

PROMINENT VISITORS.

The city is crowded with strangers, many of them distinguished in the social and political world. Among the arrivals at the Arlington today, are Senator Frelinghuysen, wife and daughter, of New-Jersey; Hon. Freeman Clarke, wife and daughter, of New-York; John C. Green and wife, of New-York; Judge Emott, Hon. Wm. Orton, Gen. Van Vliet, Jas. Terwilliger, Jos. Seligman, Jno. McHaig and Thos. E. Stewart, of New-York; also Mrs. J. S. Morgan and daughter, of London, and Mrs. Watts Sherman and Mrs. J. T. Soutter, of New-York.

A NEW SENSATION IN ERIE MATTERS.

An explosion in Erie Railway matters such as has not even yet occurred may shortly be looked for. Intelligence has reached the officers of the Government to the effect that extensive frauds upon the Government, as well as upon the stockholders, have been perpetrated by the management, and it is expected that the facts will be shortly made public.

ADMIRAL AND VICE-ADMIRAL.

The Conference Committee on the House bill abolishing the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral has failed to agree, and was today discharged. This failure was caused by the House insisting on extending the provisions of the bill so as to reduce, as fast as vacancies occurred, the number of Rear-Admirals from ten to three, and the number of Commodores from twenty-five to six. The Senate objected to this because it was incompetent for a Conference Committee to go into a question not considered by either House, and the bill therefore fails.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR SPRAGUE.

The Committee investigating the charges against Senator SPRAGUE determined to make one more attempt, before making up its report, to have the testimony of Mr. JENCKES, who made the accusation in the first instance. They addressed him a second invitation on Saturday, and today he appeared and produced photographs of the original letters in which SPRAGUE introduced HOYT to Gen. BUTLER and to Admiral FARRAGUT; a letter to Secretary WELLES, and an official letter from Major HAY, private Secretary of the President. These letters had been filed by HOYT in the office of one of the Auditors, as proof of his loyalty. In answer to a direct question, Mr. JENCKES stated he had no information to show that SPRAGUE had any improper object in entering into the transaction. This testimony may modify the report of the Committee, but probably not in a manner prejudicial to Mr. SPRAGUE.

PAYING FOR CURIOSITIES.

A proposition has passed the House in the Sundry Civil bill to pay Mr. WILSON, late Commissioner of the Land Office, $10,000, as compensation for a collection of specimens of minerals, Indian relics, and the like, called a museum, which he has gathered while Commissioner, and placed in the Land Office. This is a mere gratuity. The specimens have been forwarded from time to time by Indian Agents, surveyors and mining agents, who had gathered them in answer to WILSON'S request, not for his personal ownership, but for a public museum. There are several officers in the Interior Department now who have done vastly more for the collection than WILSON. But this is not all. A very large part of the specimens forwarded to the office have been given away to members of Congress and others to gain influence for the donor, and it is asserted that many particularly valuable pieces have within the last two months been sent to Democratic politicians all over the country, while all the extra bound copies of the Land Office Report for this year have gone in the same direction. If WILSON gets this $10,000, Mr. CAPRON should be paid for the Museum in the Agricultural Department, and Mr. SPOFFORD for the books in the Library. The Senate Appropriation Committee will doubtless look into the case before it is reported to the Senate.

REGULATION OF RANK IN THE NAVY.

Senator CRAGIN asked to make a personal explanation on account of inquiries in the papers as to his intentions regarding the line and staff bill. The point of order was raised that it was not a personal matter, but for the purpose of saying what he designed to say he moved to postpone the pending order to take up the bill mentioned, and then declared that he should move its provisions as an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill.

PAYMENT OF CENSUS MARSHALS.

It will be remembered that some time ago the House passed a resolution to increase the pay of the assistant marshals employed in taking the census to $5 per day, in all cases where less per diem was made. The principle of payment under the law of 1860 is absurd in theory, and entirely unsuccessful in experience in giving the marshals equitable pay. For instance, in 1860 a marshal in one of the Territories calculated his compensation on the basis of 155,000 square miles in his district, and it so happened that all the inhabitants in it lived along a river, so that his actual travel was very inconsiderable. He received about $40 per day in some thinly-settled districts. This year marshals have made from $20 to $40 per day, with very little work. In cities from $8 to $12 has been made, but more than half the marshals did not receive $5 per day, and could not have received it under the law by practicing the utmost diligence possible. Now, however, there is a great outcry on the part of those who made more than $5 per day, against any of the others having an increase unless all can have it. The Philadelphia marshals, as an example, who, for easier work, received perhaps $9 per day, grumble at a proposition to give the unfortunate fellows who get only $1 50 per day for scrambling over the ridges of the Alleghanies, $5, unless they shall have a proportionate increase.

DEMOCRATS DELAYING WORK.

Mr. COLE this morning, in the Senate, reported the Army Fortification Appropriation bill, as it came from the House, and asked immediate consideration. Mr. DAVIS objected, and the bill went upon the calendar. Inasmuch as the Democrats have charged the Republicans with a purpose to carry the Appropriation bills over to the next Congress in order to delay its first session, so that the report of the San Domingo Commission can be received, it is of interest to note the source from which obstacles to their passage arise.

SENATOR SUMNER OUT AGAIN.

Mr. SUMNER was in his seat in the Senate a short time during the morning hour, and received the congratulations of many Senators on the improvement in his health. He wears no mark of his recent illness, but looks rather as if he had been away on a pleasure trip. Mr. MORTON and Mr. WILSON were in earnest conversation with him for some time. It is reported to-night that he intends to make his onslaught on the Administration to-morrow, if the Naval Appropriation bill is reached.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democrats of the House held a caucus to-night to talk over political matters, and review the expenditures of the late campaign. It was found that the Executive Committee were $3,000 short. Whereupon Hon. Sunset Cox, promptly drew his check for the amount. This will probably insure his nomination for the Speakership by the Democrats, a distinction greatly coveted by himself as well as by Gen. MORGAN, of Ohio, who is contesting the compliment with him, but SAM will probably carry off the honor.

INCREASE OF SUBSIDY.

The first question before the Senate when the Post-office Appropriation bill came up today, was to lay the Committee's amendment increasing the subsidy of the Pacific Mail line on the table. The motion was carried by a vote of 32 to 19. The proposition was renewed when the bill was reported to the Senate in the night session and was again disposed of in the same way.

THE BRIDGE AT CINCINNATI.

Mr. SHERMAN then moved an amendment to compel the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to raise the height of its bridge across the Ohio River at Cincinnati to 100 feet above low water. A motion to lay on the table was voted down by 28 to 35. Mr. SCOTT made a speech in favor of an amendment binding the Government to pay the extra cost. Mr. CHANDLER opposed the proposition for the Government to interfere, and after speaking some time himself sent to the Clerk's desk to be read the argument of the railroad's attorney before the Commerce Committee. Its reading would have required at least an hour. Objection was made, and he avowed his purpose to read it himself as a part of his remarks. The majority of the Senate evidently favored the proposition of Mr. SHERMAN, but it was apparently impossible to reach a vote in a reasonable time, and a second motion to lay on the table was made and carried. In the night session the amendment was renewed, and after a spirited debate and strong opposition, by the Pennsylvania Senators in particular, it was carried by a vote of 32 to 22. All attempts to commit the Senate to a proposition to allow the road any compensation for the additional cost were voted down, and the express provision was made that the Government should not be liable for damages. The Senate steadily refused to adjourn after the amendment was made till the bill had been read a third time and passed. The Australia steam-ship subsidy was also again laid on the table.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has sent in the following nominations to the Senate:

James Woodward, Surveyor of Customs, Kansas City, Mo.; J. R. Bridgham, Appraiser of Merchandise, Milwaukee, Wis.; Pay-masters A. W. Russell, W. W. Williams and Charles J. Guild, United States Navy, to be advanced three numbers in their grade; George T. Andrews, Professor of French at the Military Academy.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

CREDENTIALS.

The credentials of Senator elect CALDWELL were presented by Mr. POMEROY, read and filed.

RAILROAD IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Mr. HOWARD called up the bill to enable the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company to change the northern terminus of its road from Traverse Bay to the Straits of Mackinaw, which was discussed without action until after the expiration of the morning hour.

MR. BLAIR WISHES TO EXPLAIN.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Secretary and had partly read, an article from the Washington correspondence of the New-York *Tribune*, stating that at a caucus of Republican Senators recently held for the purpose of consulting upon measures necessary to protect the lives and property of loyal citizens against Kuklux depredations in the South, Senator SCOTT, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, made some statements of the testimony taken before the Committee concerning affairs in North Carolina. These statements were to the effect that much of the testimony was of a startling character; that there were 40,000 men of the rebel Kuklux already organized in North Carolina and acting under some central authority, and it was in evidence that similar organizations already existed in nearly every Southern State, but the investigation had not been pursued far enough to warrant any more definite statements.

At this point, before the article had been concluded, Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, objected to its being read further, on the ground that it was not in the nature of a personal explanation.

Mr. BLAIR then stated the purpose of his explanation. As a member of the Investigating Committee referred to, he desired to call the attention of the Chairman of the Committee to this matter, in the presence of the Senate. These statements of evidence privately taken before a committee, whose proceedings were intended to be secret, were alleged to have been publicly made by the Chairman. He believed it a violation of the privileges of the Senate that that evidence should be divulged even in Republican caucuses, for the purpose of procuring hostile legislation.

Mr. SHERMAN thought if the Senate allowed all the reports and telegrams sent by newspaper men in regard to the proceedings of Committees to be read as privileged questions, it would have to stop all other business.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont—Let us have the regular order of business.

The Vice-President ruled that the Senator from Missouri (BLAIR) could only have the subject considered by a postponement of the Post-office Appropriation bill, which was the regular order of business.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, said he had no objection to the matter being brought before the Senate by the Senator from Missouri, and if necessary he would reply.

The question being put, the Senate refused, by a *viva voce* vote, to allow the subject to be further considered.

A NEW-HAMPSHIRE GENTLEMAN HAS AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, also rose to a personal explanation in regard to an imputation in the *Tribune* that the House bill regulating rank in the Navy was being intentionally delayed in the Senate Naval Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, did not think the explanation one of a privileged character, and objected to the time of the Senate being occupied by such statements.

Mr. CRAGIN then moved to postpone the regular order to take up the bill referred to, and upon that motion proceeded to make his statement. After reading from the *Tribune* article to the effect that the House had done its part in abating the long-standing scandal of the service by passing a bill regulating naval rank, it was now reported that the Senate Committee, of which Mr. CRAGIN was Chairman, intended to smother the bill. He said this was a specimen of many newspaper articles on the subject, and he would now call attention to the fact that he had twice asked the Senate for a day to consider the business from the Committee on Naval Affairs, which had been refused. Other committees, which had succeeded in having days assigned for their business had been crowded aside by Appropriation bills, and in view of that fact he had not continued his efforts to have a day set apart for the bill referred to. He appealed to each of the members of the Naval Committee to bear him testimony that the Committee had earnestly desired the Senate to consider the bill. He did not approve of scandalous reports circulated by interested parties.

MR. SAULSBURY MAKES A SUGGESTION.

Mr. SAULSBURY desired to make a suggestion which, if followed, would, he thought, save Senators a great deal of trouble in future; that was, not to read the New-York *Tribune* at all. [Laughter.] If members would not read it they would know nothing at all about the things of which they complained.

REGULATION OF RANK IN THE NAVY.

Mr. CRAGIN then withdrew his motion to take up the bill, and asked the Senate to appropriate one hour this evening for its consideration.

General objection being made, Mr. CRAGIN gave notice that he would move the bill as an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill when it came up.

INVESTIGATION OF SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Mr. HAMLIN submitted a resolution authorizing the Committee on Southern Outrages to continue their investigations during the next session of the Forty-second Congress. Laid over until to-morrow.

INCREASE OF JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, moved to take up the bill to divide the State of Ohio into two judicial districts, and for other purposes. Lost.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Post-office Appropriation was then proceeded with, the question being on the motion to lay on the table the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations to increase the subsidy of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to $1,000,000 per annum. The motion to lay on the table was carried by yeas 32, nays 19.

Cincinnati and Newport Bridge.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved as an amendment to the bill now pending in the Senate, to suspend the construction of the Cincinnati and Newport bridge, now being built, and requiring it to be raised from seventy, as at present, to one hundred feet above low water mark.

Mr. SHERMAN advocated his amendment in the interest of commerce on the Ohio River, the business of the Mississippi Valley and adjacent thereto, claiming that the bridge was an impediment to navigation.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, argued that the bridge was built in accordance with the law, that the Government had expressly authorised its construction, in pursuance of which the Company had advanced money and sold their bonds, and Congress could not now in good faith make any change, as proposed, without providing a suitable compensation to the Company. He submitted an amendment to pay the Company $280,000 for raising the bridge, this being the estimated cost reported by the Board of Engineers. The Chair (Mr. ANTHONY) ruled the amendment out of order, because it was not recommended by a Standing Committee, as required by the rules.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, offered an amendment reciting that the construction of the bridge was in accordance with the law, and directing the contemplated change to be made under the jurisdiction of the War Department, and the actual cost to be reported to Congress.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, argued that the Government was asking of this Bridge Company what was never required of any other, and that if this bridge was taken down, all the others on the Ohio should follow.

Mr. COLE, of California, moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 21.

Stamped Envelopes.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, moved to add to the clause relating to stamped envelopes, a proviso that such envelopes shall not be transmitted by mail without an additional charge of $1 per 1,000 for transportation.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, thought the effect of such additional cost would be to do away with stamped envelopes entirely, as it would preclude their being sent by mail.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM denied that such would be the effect; and, in further review of the subject, he criticised the practice of the Post-office Department in competing with private manufacturers in the manufacture of envelopes.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, denied that there was any dangerous competition, and stated that while the yearly aggregate of envelopes, under ordinary stamp, passing through the mails, was 14,000,000, that of stamped envelopes was but 2,150,000. Under the practice of the Department, envelopes of a superior quality were furnished the public.

After further discussion by Messrs. STEARNS and SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, the amendment was rejected—yeas 26, nays 27.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM then moved to raise the price of envelopes by including the cost of transportation and labor. Lost—yeas 19, nays 32.

The Cincinnati Bridge Laid on the Table.

The bill was then reported from the Committee of the Whole, when Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, renewed his amendment relative to the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge.

After discussion by Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, in favor, and Mr. EDMUNDS against inserting the provision in the bill, a motion to lay the amendment on the table prevailed—yeas 29, nays 28.

Without disposing of the bill the Senate, at 4½, took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee of Conference, on the bill for the construction of a bridge at Booneville, Mo., made a report which was adopted.

EVENING SESSION THROUGH THE WEEK.

On motion of Mr. COLE it was ordered that the Senate will hold its sessions every evening during the present week commencing at 7½ o'clock.

RANK OF ADMIRAL AND VICE-ADMIRAL.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee of Conference on the bill to abolish the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral in the navy, reported that the Committees of the two Houses had failed to agree, and, on his motion, the Committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject. He gave notice that when the notification of disagreement was received from the House, he would move that the Senate insist on its amendments and ask for a new Committee of Conference.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL RENEWED.

The Post-office Appropriation bill was then proceeded with.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, renewed and advocated the amendment rejected in the Committee of the Whole, to increase the annual subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to $1,000,000. In the course of his remarks he said the Company had been much crippled by the Pacific Railroad, which had virtually destroyed its Panama line. He feared that if the additional aid was not extended, the Company would be compelled to cease operations.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, said that, as a postal experiment, this line had been a dead failure. In four years the Government had paid to it in subsidies two million dollars, and the entire amount it had received from postage was $51,279. Mr. CHANDLER quoted from the Treasury statistics as to the amount of traffic between San Francisco and Japan, and contended that it was too insignificant to be spoken of. He characterized the whole thing as a job. These worn out and rotten hulks should be turned out into deep sea soundings and ten pounds of nitroglycerine put in them, and let us hear no more of them.

Mr. RAMSEY, said Mr. CHANDLER, came in here with the roar of a Numidian lion, [great laughter,] boasting of his devotion to commerce, and all that he ever did was to bring in appropriations of $500,000 or $600,000 for twenty or thirty small ports in Michigan.

Messrs. STEWART of Nevada, COLE of California, and CORBETT of Oregon, replied to Mr. CHANDLER, and stated that the ships of the Company were stanch new vessels, the oldest of them having been built in 1865; that the traffic between San Francisco, China and Japan was increasing with great rapidity, and that the true interest of the Government was to foster this line.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, expressed his gratification that the temper of the Senate did not seem favorable to this new crop of subsidies. He moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 17.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, renewed his amendment to suspend the construction of the Cincinnati and Newport bridge, modifying it so as to provide that, if spans be made 100 feet above low-water mark, no draw need be constructed.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to lay the amendment on the table which was lost—yeas 26, nays 28.

An amendment to the amendment, by Mr. WILLIAMS, was adopted, providing that no claim shall be made against the Government on account of an alteration in the plan of building the bridge.

After discussion by Messrs. SCOTT, CAMERON and NYE against, and Messrs. THURMAN and CORBETT in its favor, the amendment as modified was adopted—yeas 32, nays 22.

Mr. WILLIAMS renewed his amendment for an Australian steam-ship subsidy.

Mr CONKLING moved to lay the motion on the table. Agreed to, 25 to 20.

The bill then passed, and the Army Appropriation bill was taken up, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAR OF RACES.

Mr. COX, of New-York, presented a petition from South Carolina recounting the outrages upon the whites, and the consequent retaliation on the blacks, and urging a better government, or the separation of the races in South Carolina.

ERIE AND OSWEGO CANALS.

Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, asked the House to assign Thursday next for action on a bill for the enlargement of the aqueducts and locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals, so as to admit the passage of vessels of war and commerce of six hundred tons burden propelled by steam.

Objection was made.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill, and to the Indian Appropriation bill, were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked.

RIGHTS OF DOCTORS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, introduced a bill to secure to the medical profession equal rights in the service of the United States. Referred.

DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS.

Mr. MUNGEN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution directing the distribution to members of the Forty-first Congress the books and public documents ordered by that Congress and ready for distribution before the 1st of December, 1871. Adopted.

Mr. MUNGEN also reported a resolution for printing extra copies of the Agricultural Report; a portion in the German language.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, moved to strike out the provision for the German edition, contending that if it were printed in one foreign tongue, it would be necessary to have editions in all languages.

Messrs. STEVENSON and WILSON, of Ohio, contended for the propriety of a German edition, and Mr. GARFIELD against it.

OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

Without disposing of the question, the House resumed the consideration of the Omnibus Appropriation bill.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, moved to insert an appropriation of $50,000 to commence the work for the establishment of a navy-yard at New-London, Conn., and argued in favor of it.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, opposed the proposition, admitting that New-London was a good locality for a navy-yard, but contended that until it was officially selected and authorized by law, it was premature to make appropriations for it. He intimated that services of plate had been presented to persons who were supposed to have influenced the selection of League Island as a navy-yard.

Mr. STARKWEATHER accused Mr. DAWES of arguing and voting against his own record, he having heretofore supported the proposition to establish a navy-yard at New-London.

The amendment was rejected.

The item of $1,394,897 for the New-York Post-office and Court-house gave rise to the usual discussion, participated in by Messrs. FARNSWORTH of Illinois, DAWES of Massachusetts, SARGENT of California, and NIBLACK of Indiana.

The appropriation was finally made.

The appropriation for the Post-office and Court-house at Omaha, Nebraska, was increased from $25,000 to $50,000.

On motion of Mr. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania, an item of $10,000 was inserted for repairs to the Court-house and Post-office at Pittsburg, Penn.

The item of $100,000 for the erection of a Government building at Trenton, N. J., was ruled out on a point of order, but on motion of Mr. DAWES the rules were suspended by 141 to 54, so as to make the item in order, and it was agreed to.

The same motion was taken in regard to the item of $212,300 for a Government office and appraiser's store at San Francisco, and it was agreed to by 131 to 54.

The item of $200,000 for a building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department was excluded on a point of order.

An item of $150,000 for a Government building at Hartford, Conn., was ruled out on a like point of order. A motion to suspend the rules so as to regard it in order was ruled out, and a motion to agree to it was rejected by 46 to 67—less than two-thirds in the affirmative. Subsequently on motion of Mr. STRONG, a similar item was inserted, with the amount reduced to $100,000.

The item of $200,000 for a Government building in Albany, N. Y., was ruled out on a point of order, but the rules were suspended and the item inserted by 126 to 59.

Like action was taken as to the item of $50,000 for the Government building at Grand Rapids, Mich., and the item of $100,000 for a Government building at Port Huron, Mich. The item of $50,000 for a Government building at La Crosse, Wis., was excluded on a point of order, the House refusing to suspend the rules so as to make it in order. Subsequently, on motion of Mr. DAWES, the same item increased to $55,000, was inserted, together with an item of $50,000 for a building at Jefferson City, Mo., and one of $25,000 for a building at Kansas City, Mo.

On motion of Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, an item of $1,000,000 was inserted for the Government building at Covington, Ky.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to move an appropriation of $17,500 for the salary of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, placing that mission on a footing with the mission to the German Empire, and to France, and England.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, objected.

The House having reached the forty-third page of the bill, nothing more being left but the light-house appropriation, a section to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the duties to parties entitled to such refunding, and a section to place the mission to the German Empire on the same footing as the missions to England and France, the remainder of the bill was agreed to by a single vote under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. JUDD, of Illinois, desired to move to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out all the appropriations for new work; but Mr. DAWES declined to yield for that motion.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, then moved to lay the bill on the table.

The vote was taken amid much confusion and excitement, and the bill was laid on the table—yeas 115, nays 71.

Mr. DAWES moved to reconsider the vote.

INCOME TAX REPEAL—PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE.

Pending action on that motion, Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, from the Conference Committee on the question between the House and the Senate in reference to the right of the Senate to originate a bill to repeal the income tax, made a report on behalf of the House Managers.

The report recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House maintains that it is its sole and exclusive privilege to originate all bills directly affecting the revenue, whether such bills be for the imposition, reduction or repeal of taxes; and in the exercise of that privilege, in the first instance, to limit and appoint the ends, purposes, considerations and limitations of such bills, whether relating to the matter, manner, measure or time of their introduction, subject to the right of the Senate to propose or concur with amendments, as in other bills.

Mr. HOOPER gave notice that he would call up the resolution for action at the first opportunity.

LAND CLAIMS.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report in favor of the claims of the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, for two per cent. of the proceeds of the sales of public lands and Indian reservations within those States since their admission into the Union, estimating all such lands at $1 25 per acre; also, in favor of paying to the Choctaw Nation of Indians $250,000 tolls in United States bonds, under the treaty of 18th April, 1866.

The House, at 6 o'clock, adjourned.

The Fifteenth Amendment Men in Council.

Rev. MOSES MANNING (colored) last evening addressed a meeting of colored citizens at No. 478 Broadway, Williamsburg, on the importance of making an imposing public demonstration on the 10th of April next, in honor of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. A resolution was adopted instructing a committee to make arrangements for a grand parade on that day, and the meeting adjourned until the evening of the 6th.

German Emigrant Aid Society.

The German Emigrant Aid Society enjoyed their annual dinner last evening, at Liederkranz Hall, Fourth-street. After dinner a meeting was held, at which a number of names were proposed for membership, and the following gentlemen were re-elected members of the Board of Directors: Philip Bißinger, Jacob Windmuller, C. Steiger, R. Bagenstecher, F. Malignon, J. W. Brunn, and William Steinway.

ALBANY.

Reassembling of the Legislature—Another City Steam Railroad Project—Coal—The Broadway Widening and Water Bills Not Yet Signed—The Erie Directors' Repeal Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Legislature convened this evening, after the recess. No business of importance was transacted. Mr. GENET introduced in the Senate another elaborate scheme for a steam railroad in New-York, to be constructed under the superintendence of Ring officials and at the expense of the City.

REPEAL OF THE DUTY ON COAL.

Mr. MURPHY, of Albany, introduced in the Assembly resolutions in favor of a repeal of the duty on anthracite coal, and was astonished to learn from a fellow-member that there was no duty on such coal. The great resolution drafter subsided on ascertaining this fact, and his resolutions were laid over.

THE [illegible] RING JOBS.

Gov. HOFFMAN has not yet signed the Broadway Widening bill, or TWEED'S Water bill, and there is a bare suspicion that he intends to veto them. If not signed by Wednesday, they become laws without his signature.

THE ERIE DIRECTORS' ACT.

It is said that the Railroad Committee of the Assembly will report favorably GOODRICH'S bill for the repeal of the Erie Directors act, this week. Whether the Democracy intend to throw Erie overboard, or whether the design is to get the bill before the House, so that the strikers can all participate in the bribery fund, is not known, but time will determine.

REGULAR RECORD.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 27.

The Senate met at 7½ P. M.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. LEWIS—Incorporating Queen City Caledonia Curling Club, of Buffalo.

By Mr. TWEED—Extending the time for organizing the Niagara Water Works Company.

By Mr. BANKS—Authorizing the Justices of the Supreme Court assigned to hold the General Terms thereof in the several Judicial Departments of this State to fix the times and places of holding the same.

By Mr. WOODIN—To establish a ferry on Cayuga Lake; also, incorporating the Auburn Caledonia Club.

By Mr. BANKS—Fixing public holidays.

By Mr. WOODIN—Authorizing the formation of railroad companies to use tracks of three feet gauge.

By Mr. TWEED—Requiring the trustees of villages to publish receipts and disbursements.

By Mr. MORGAN—Appropriating $500,000 to the Hudson River State Hospital.

By Mr. BANKS—Providing that, whenever, in any trial, a juror shall be challenged upon the ground that he has formed or expressed an opinion, such challenge shall be only a challenge for favor, and shall not be a challenge for principal cause.

By Mr. TWEED—Increasing number of notaries public in New-York 200. [On motion the bill was passed.]

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:

Amending the act authorizing certain towns in Cattaraugus and Erie Counties to purchase and convey the right of way for railroad purposes. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the Binghamton Water act. Third reading.

Renewing the charter of the State Agricultural Society. Third reading.

ANOTHER CITY RAILROAD PROJECT.

Mr. GENET introduced a bill appointing the Mayor, the Commissioners of Public Works, the President of the Department of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Docks, together with WILLIAM E. DODGE, MOSES TAYLOR, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, PETER COOPER, and their successors in office, a Board of Commissioners of Transportation to lay out and construct and operate a steam railroad, extending from the Battery to Harlem River and the west side of Central Park—the Commissioners to serve without compensation. The bill is lengthy, making the provisions in detail.

The Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The House met at 7½ o'clock this evening.

REPEAL OF COAL DUTIES.

Mr. MURPHY asked consent to offer a resolution requesting representatives in Congress to use efforts to remove all duties on coal.

Mr. ALVORD said he would object to the introduction of the resolution at this time.

[The resolution was subsequently admitted, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.]

PETITIONS.

Mr. GOODRICH presented petitions of stockholders of the Erie Railroad for a repeal of the Directors' Classification act.

A large number of petitions were presented to make the 30th of May (Decoration Day) a legal holiday. Also against refunding moneys to drafted men.

THE ORIENTAL BANK BILL.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved that the bill amending the charter of the Oriental Bank be called back from the Governor for amendment, which was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. WEED—To incorporate the Sisterhood of Grey Nuns of the State of New-York.

By Mr. RAY—Amending the charter of Hudson.

By Mr. ALBERGER—Vesting in the United States jurisdiction over the lands at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek.

By Mr. HOVER—To provide for the care of the public records of Kings County.

By Mr. MOSELEY—Incorporating the Island City Loan and Trust Company. Also, to further improve Union-street, Brooklyn. Also, providing for a Bureau of Elections in Brooklyn—the inspectors to be elected as at present.

By Mr. IRVING—Authorizing the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to transport coal through this State.

By Mr. G. D. LORD—Authorizing the City of Rochester to issue bonds to the amount of $150,000 to pay the floating city debt; also, authorizing Rochester to continue the survey for a map of the city.

By Mr. FLAGG—Amending the charter of the Troy Union Foundry Association. [On his motion the bill passed.]

By Mr. FREAR—Incorporating the New-York Plate-glass Company.

By Mr. BURHANS—Incorporating the City of Rondout.

By Mr. WOOLSEY—Amending the charter of the Poughkeepsie and New-Paltz Ferry Company.

By Mr. SCRIBNER—Amending an act for lighting the streets of West Farms; and also amending the charter of the Colored Home in New-York City, authorizing the holding of a larger amount of property, its possessions having increased in value.

RECEIPTS OF THE CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER ROAD.

The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company sent in a statement of the amount received for transportation of freight and passengers over their road.

Mr. FLAGG inquired if this statement was as full as was called for by the House.

The Chair responded he was informed that it was not.

The statement was referred to the Railroad Committee. It shows that for the year 1870 over the Hudson River Railroad the total number of tons of through freight was 1,041,243—amount, $3,628,074 11; way freight, 210,508 tons—amount, $498,694 28; through passengers, 378,575—amount, $1,115,743 10; way passengers, 2,728,902—amount, $1,418,177 77. On the Central Railroad: through freight, $1,549,962 tons—amount, $6,013,423 93; way freight, 1,522,247 tons—amount, $4,187,226 16; through passengers, 282,533—amount, $1,356,736 77; way passengers, 3,704,936—amount, $2,847,934 37.

THE DEATH OF MR. JONES.

Mr. ALVORD offered resolutions expressive of regret at the death of the late Hon. D. FLOYD JONES. Adopted.

The Assembly then adjourned.

Poisonous Cheese Analyzed.

A family uptown recently, after partaking of some "fine old cheese" became very sick, with all the symptoms of cholera morbus. Dr. P. H. ENDERMAN, Assistant Chemist to the Board of Health, analyzed the cheese, and discovered it to have been the cause of the poisoning. Poisonous cheese, he says, is generally very acid; but whether the acid formed is the poison, or whether another substance, simultaneously formed, acts as such, we do not know. The symptoms produced by cheese poisoning are as follows: From one to six hours after partaking of it purging and vomiting commence, accompanied with intense pain in the head, symptoms very similar to cholera morbus. The vomited matter possesses a pungent cheesy smell, and with it most of the poison is removed. It therefore becomes its own antidote. An emetic assists in quickly ejecting it from the stomach. After this the sick generally quickly recover without evil consequences.

Alabama State Bonds.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 25, 1871.

Henry Clews & Co., Financial Agents:

The Legislature, today, has passed a law authorizing me, after investigation, to pay the interest upon all bonds in the hands of bona fide holders. Say to the creditors of the State, as I have heretofore advised you, that Alabama will be true and faithful to all her just and legal obligations in the future as she has been in the past.

ROBT. LINDSAY, Governor.

Personal.

Judge W. F. Allen, of Albany; F. T. Carrington, of Oswego; Hon. John D. Perry and E. Mier, of St. Paul, and Col. C. H. Tyler, of St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Rear-Admiral O. S. Glisson, of the United States Navy; Hon. W. H. Hildreth, of Pennsylvania; R. Barton, of Providence, and Hon. J. C. Smith, of New Jersey, are at the Astor House. Prof. Eastman, of Concord, is at the Grand Hotel. Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany, and Hon. C. H. Dalton, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. Miles Beach, of Troy; Hon. Edmund Rice, of Minnesota; Hon. Amos White, of Philadelphia, and Hon. M. McPherson, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. John B. Hathaway, of Massachusetts; Hon. S. A. Roberts, of Utica, and J. M. Francis, of the Troy *Times*, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

They will read you like a book by a Phrenological examination at No. 389 Broadway. Talents, defects and best business pointed out.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S cod liver oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

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Whitman's Jujube for the Throat.—They are splendid. Sold at DITMAN & CO.'S, and other leading druggists. 25 cents a box.

MARRIED.

DONE—BAKER.—At Christ Church, Yokohama, Japan, on the 19th of January, 1871, by Rev. M. B. Bailey, BAILY DONE, M. D., of Maryland, to CARRIE, youngest daughter of John Baker, Esq., of New-York.

GOODFELLOW—SMILEY.—At Germantown, Penn., on Feb. 23, by Rev. T. A. Gill, EDWARD GOODFELLOW, United States Coast Survey, to JULIA C., daughter of Thomas T. Smiley, M. D., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ALSTYNE.—On Monday morning, the 27th inst., DESIRE ALSTYNE, widow of the late John Alstyne, in the 91st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of Holy Savior, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, in Harlem, Monday evening, 27th inst., AMELIA D., wife of Nehemiah P. Anderson, aged 67 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—At Darien, Conn., on Sunday morning, the 26th inst., Mrs. AMANDA BROWN, aged 75 years, formerly from Utica, N. Y.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, March 1, 1871. Carriages will be in waiting at the Stamford depot at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

BUDD.—Suddenly, on Monday, the 27th inst., WILLIAM A. BUDD, of the firm of Sullivan, Budd & Co.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

DEVINE.—On Sunday, Feb. 26, JOHN DEVINE, aged 18 years 5 months and 6 days, eldest son of James L. and Mary Ann Devine.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 133 West 27th-st., today, at 10½ o'clock; thence to the 12 o'clock Staten Island boat for Vanderbilt's Landing; thence to St. Mary's Cemetery. The friends of the family, and his fellow members of the Boy's Solidity of the Blessed Virgin of St. Francis Xavier Church, are invited to attend the funeral.

DEMILLE.—On Monday, Feb. 27, at No. 52 West 128th-st., JAMES BELL, only son of Peter E. and Maria DeMille, in the 8th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Andrew's Church, corner of 127th-st. and 4th-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

EASTON.—On Monday, 27th inst., ALFRED H. EASTON, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 14 Washington-place, on Thursday morning next, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

FERRIS.—In Jersey City, Sunday morning, Feb. 26, GARWOOD OGDEN, only son of Garwood and Mary Gamble Ferris, aged 10 months, 26 days.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 84 Jersey-av., Jersey City.

LINDE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday morning, Feb. 26, ANNIE C., youngest child of Frederick C. and Margaret R. Linde, aged 3 years, 2 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 200 3d-st., near South 2d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

MORRISON.—On the 23d inst., after a long illness, Mrs. MARIA MORRISON, widow of William Morrison.

Her remains were interred in Trinity Cemetery.

MORRISON.—On Monday, Feb. 27, WILLIAM POST MORRISON, aged 40 years, 9 months, and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, of his father, Christian B. Morrison, of his grandfather, John C. Morrison, and of his uncles, Adam W. Spies, Elisha Robbins, William Post and Pierre Humbert, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, No. 53 West 22d-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

QUINN.—On Sunday, Feb. 26, EDWARD H. QUINN, in his 60th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers, John J. and Joseph P. Quin, of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 5th and North 7th sts., Williamsburg, on Wednesday, March 1. Services will be held at 12½ o'clock, (noon,) and the funeral will take place at 2 o'clock precisely.

ROBINSON.—Feb. 26, at No. 23 East 21st-st., MARY ELIZABETH ALGER, beloved wife of James A. Robinson.

Her friends, and those of Dr. A. Clark, are invited to attend her funeral at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday, the 28th, at 1 o'clock.

"He giveth His beloved sleep."

REUBELL.—On Saturday, Feb. 25, CATHERINE L., wife of Baron Alfred Reubell, and daughter of the late A. H. Lawrence, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 1 P. M.

SMITH.—In Jersey City, Feb. 27, ISABELLA M. SMITH, aged 21 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Charles Smith, No. 305 Raymond-st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

TOWNSEND.—In this City on Sunday evening, Feb. 26, CATHARINE BRONSON, daughter of John J. Townsend and Catharine R. Townsend, in the 5th year of her age.

VAN TUYL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 16, KATE CRIFTON, wife of Andrew Van Tuyl, of disease of the heart.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Central Congregational Church, Ormond-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—On the 25th inst., of pleuro-pneumonia, GEORGE WILSON, M. D., in his 49th year.

Funeral services at St. Thomas' Church, 5th-av. and 53d-st., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family, and of his brothers, Harris and Wm. H. Wilson, are invited to attend.

☞ Monmouth County, N. J., papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.—THAT pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-liver-oil and Lime," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOUR Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A DESERVED TRIBUTE.

"There are few men in the City of Philadelphia more favorably known than Dr. J. H. Schenck, who, by his indomitable enterprise, has added so much not only to his own wealth, but also to the mercantile reputation of the city. Throughout the entire country his name is a familiar title, and bears with it everywhere a respect equal to that accorded to any. By his acquaintances Dr. Schenck is known to be a man of strict probity, who has risen to his present eminence without a stain upon his character. In the accumulation of his fortune he has not been neglectful of those less favored, and his unostentatious charity has relieved many a burden, and assisted to success not a few who needed but such a helping hand to make their own way eventually. The peculiar forms of disease he essays to cure he has given the closest study and many years of experiment and practice. We are too unfamiliar with the medical sciences to discuss the merits of his medicines, but many who have tried them bear witness to their efficacy, and we gladly ask for such an attentive perusal of the following statements as is due to the treatise of a gentleman as spotless in character as Dr. Schenck."—*Philadelphia North American.*

CONSUMPTION, ITS CURE AND ITS PREVENTIVE, BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Many a human being has died for no other reason than the neglect of well-proven means of cure. Dear ones have passed away who might have lived had they adopted Dr. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S simple treatment, and availed themselves of his wonderfully efficacious medicines. Dr. Schenck has in his own case proved that where sufficient vitality remains it is quickened into healthful vigor by his medicines, used according to his directions.

This has been shown over and over again in thousands of cases.

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The cure now begins. The mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively, and the patient begins to feel that he is getting, at last

A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD.

THE SEAWEED TONIC, with the PILLS, permeates and assimilates with the food. Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is near. There is no more flatulence. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest blood purifier, SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, to perform its functions, and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. It collects and ripens the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings it prepares them for expectoration, and the malady is vanquished, and the patient steps forth to enjoy his former health.

The second thing is, patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country in the Fall and Winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house, they must not sit down quiet; they must walk about the room as much and as fast as the strength will bear to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

To despair of cure after such evidence is sinful. Dr. SCHENCK'S personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption; confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought that I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain and night-sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was only ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. SCHENCK has discontinued his professional visits to New-York and Boston, but at his office, No. 15 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., he or his son, Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, Jr., see patients every SATURDAY.

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The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the MANDRAKE PILLS are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no more than the ample instructions that accompany them. First create appetite. When it comes let the patient at once be of good cheer. Good blood follows, the cough loosens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

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NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Coal Question—Responsibilities of Corporations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public, long familiar with the rascalities of Erie, have a new sensation in the conspiracy of the coal operators and the coal-carrying roads of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. No more audacious outrage upon the people has been attempted in this country, and none that reflects such infamy upon its originators. The Erie swindles were confined mainly to the bond and stockholders of that corporation; but this anthracite monster wars upon a million of people, and robs only the poorest of them all. Will it be credited, a short time hence, that a score of capitalists conspired, in the dead of Winter, to stop the supply of fuel to half a dozen large cities, to double and treble the cost of an article vitally necessary for human existence?

But this is what has been done. Owning the mines and roads, they band together, and suddenly stop coal shipments by putting up tolls nearly three hundred per cent. And what is the effect in this City alone? Coal that could be had for $7 per ton in November, is now everywhere from $15 to $20. To the poor, who buy by the bushel, the cost today cannot be less than $30 per ton. We need scarcely say that this is a very serious matter. The men who have forced a prime necessity of life to such a price, at the time when it must be had, incur an odious responsibility. A gold corner, a whisky ring or an ice monopoly are trifles in comparison with this coal monopoly. The working-classes seldom deal in gold, they are all the better off for lack of whisky, and can get along tolerably without ice. But fuel is another matter; that they must have, and any set of men conspiring to force unreasonable prices for coal, challenge the condemnation of all good citizens.

But where is the remedy? Of course men who would thus directly rob the poor—for the poorest are to be greatest sufferers—are beyond the reach of argument. We might as well reason with the Cardiff giant. The ultimate remedy for oppression lies with the people themselves. The readier method would be for the Legislatures having control over the mining and railroad companies concerned to fix reasonable tolls and compel the roads to carry at those rates. Railroads have come to be, in some sense, the property of the people. The companies receive valuable privileges from the State, and in return, are bound to afford reasonable accommodation. In some cases the law specifies a maximum rate of fare. Why not of tolls for freight? Canal tolls are so regulated in all the States. It now behoves the Legislature of Pennsylvania to strangle this wicked conspiracy, and take measures to prevent a repetition of the outrage. We hear constantly Pennsylvania's clamor for protection to her iron and coal, and the legislation of the whole country is molded to suit her interest. But what is the return? These very coal and iron owners who supplicate Congress for "protection" band together to enhance the profits of their monopoly.

The Price of Coal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Attracted by the advertisement of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in this morning's TIMES, I wrote them the inclosed letter, and received the reply indorsed upon it. Isn't this "crawling out at the little end of the horn?" Yours, B.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1871.

To the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 71 Broadway:

Where can coal be obtained on the terms stated in letter to morning papers? B.

Egg, $8 50. This is the only size we are now offering for sale. DEL. & HUDSON.

Railroad Bridges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am sorry "M." finds the tone of my communication "oracular." Singularly enough, that was precisely the fault I found with his. If, from the shortness of expression necessary to newspaper communications, my remarks concerning his observations seemed offensively abrupt, I beg him to accept my apology.

In reference to what I said of the impossibility of building all railroad bridges "as substantial as those across the Thames," since "M." dislikes the word "impossible," I will withdraw it, and simply state that it would be very difficult to throw an arch of masonry, as substantial as London Bridge, over the span of the present Suspension Bridge at Niagara; and yet it is just in such a locality where, according to the principle of "M.'s" views, such a bridge would be most necessary.

My objection to forcing trains to stop before crossing a bridge is this: any stoppage made merely in compliance with a precautionary rule, and without any other definite object, seems always to admit of a certain amount of discretionary power in those acting under such regulation. In spite of threatened penalties, a conductor catching up lost time would be very apt, on approaching a bridge in broad daylight on a clear track with the "all right" signals showing, to disregard his stoppage. Now, there is nothing more fatal in railroad management than tampering with rules, and therefore there should be none which admit of the slightest license. No matter how pressed a conductor may be for time, he can never run by a station, and this makes the difference between the two kinds of stops. Moreover, I think it will be found that most frequently, as in the case of the New-Hamburg disaster, the bridge is not the cause of the accident which occurs upon it, but merely acts as aggravating its effects. The New-Hamburg accident would have happened had there been no bridge in the question, only it was much more dreadful in its consequences from happening to take place on the bridge. The accident which occurred yesterday on the Northern Central was rendered fatal from happening on a high embankment, but no one thinks it necessary for that to make trains stop before going on an embankment. If we could make them stop just before reaching the broken rail which is the cause of the accident, *à la bonne heure!* I would much rather see trains stopped before crossing a frog than a bridge, for the frog is ten to one more dangerous. As to the watchmen recommended by "M.," I am with him every time. That is a practical, efficient means of preventing accidents, and one which can be controlled rigorously. I would have a watchman placed at every bridge, frog, tunnel, and other place of danger.

"M." is quite right in stating that Prussia has advanced with gigantic strides in the path of enterprise during the last ten years, but it is not owing to her Government inspectors that she has done so. It is rather owing to the relaxing of that iron grasp which the Continental Governments have hitherto maintained upon private enterprise. ST. ETIENNE.

The Lease of the Consolidated Roads of New-Jersey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "More Anon," in today's issue seeks to convey the impression that the idea of leasing the New-Jersey railroads originated and exists only in the minds of New-York newspaper men. He says: "No one in authority from the Companies has advocated such a measure, or has the Pennsylvania Road, which is extending her connections in every direction westward, concluded to extend eastward or offered a price for the New-Jersey Roads." In reply I beg to offer the following remark made officially by Mr. THOMAS A. SCOTT, the Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad: "There are pending negotiations for the lease of the Camden and Amboy Railroad which we think will prove highly beneficial." Who originated this scheme is a matter of very little import, but it is certain that such a one was meditated by the roads at the time of their consolidation, as in the bill authorizing the consolidation a clause was inserted conceding them such privilege, which clause the opponents of the lease are now endeavoring to have rescinded by legislative enactment.

The motive that actuates the stockholders in seeking the lease is simply a desire for security in permanance of their dividends, which they assert can only be attained by a more economical and enlightened management, for where there are, as now, six different sets of paid officers managing the various branches of the consolidated roads, there would in the event of a lease be but one organization. It is alleged that the consolidated roads have always had an immense traffic. Still, it is asserted, that two years ago the roads did not earn their dividend and could not have paid one had it not been for the profits of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. This fact has, of course, occasioned alarm and want of confidence in the management, and the desire for the more energetic and able administration of the Pennsylvania Railroad managers, which has culminated in the negotiations with that road, which negotiations would undoubtedly, long ere this, have been carried out had the Pennsylvania Company agreed to an increase of twenty-five per cent. in the stock of the Jersey companies, and to a guarantee of ten per cent. annual dividend thereon, which would of course be equivalent to twelve and one-half per cent to the present stockholder.

The great opposition to this measure comes from the officers and employes of the different branches of the consolidation, who number thousands, and who have lived for a generation off the road, and, like all parasites, have improved their own condition, to the detriment of the stockholder.

As a stockholder, I hope the lease may be consummated. As a Jerseyman, I should be glad to see the State relieved of an incubus which has become well-nigh intolerable.

A STOCKHOLDER.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25, 1871.

Long Dresses on the Streets—A Protest from a Lady.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Long have I scanned your interesting columns, hoping to hear from some feminine voice, in regard to the abominable and disgusting fashion of "long dresses on the streets." Every father, brother and husband, in some degree, is interested; therefore it will not be amiss could you find space to insert this in your valuable paper. For quite a period have we enjoyed, and really taken comfort, in our neat, short skirts, moving about with ease and pleasure to ourselves and every one around us, and surely the masculine portion of the community appreciated it, for we have been commended and admired by them, and they, with us, will, and do make an outcry against again donning those ugly trails that drag, sweep and clean the dirty sidewalks most effectually, besides being always in every one's way. Every sensible woman shrinks from it, and as I am told, it is only an American fashion, why cannot the women of America be given credit for some sense, and have the courage and boldness to defy such a fashion, and cling to good common sense, especially in such an important matter? Why cannot a few leaders of the bon ton show their independance by still adhering to our favorite custom; they would find thousands breathing freely and happily again with the thought that they could wear short dresses, and still be "stylish." I would be glad to see the subject so talked of that a woman would be mortified to be seen on the street with a sweeping dress.

A LADY READER.

POLICE TRIALS.

Dismissed in Open Session—Neglect of Duty in Permitting a Burglary—Arraigned for Unseemly Conduct.

The calendar at Police trials, yesterday, was unusually light, and was disposed of by President BOSWORTH. Several of the cases were of general interest, and among them was that of Patrolman JOSEPH MATHIAS, of the Fourth Precinct, who was tried for the attack upon Roundsman MELLEY, all the facts of which have been published. When arraigned, MATHIAS refused to give any evidence in the case, as it might prejudice his case when it came on for trial before the Court of Special Sessions. The other Commissioners being present, MATHIAS was then dismissed from the Department in open session.

Officers KEELING and BRENNAN, of the Second Precinct, were arraigned for neglect of duty in failing to prevent the burglary at the establishment of B. KAHN & CO., opticians at No. 42 Maiden-lane, when opera-glasses to the amount of $1,500 were stolen, all the facts of which have been published in the TIMES. The evidence showed that it was probable that the thieves made their entrance during the day and there was little testimony to show that the officers had been derelict, but their cases were referred to the Board for further consideration.

Patrolman HENRY BEIGS, of the Second Precinct, was charged with wrangling with a citizen at 1 o'clock in the morning. The complainant did not appear, and the officer, making his statement, said that, not being on duty, he went with a friend to Fulton Market to get some oysters, when this man came up and wanted to fight with him, but that he declined the invitation. Capt. DE CAMP, however, said that he saw the latter part of the affair, and it was so flagrant a breach of the peace to his mind that he arrested both BEIGS and his antagonist and locked them up for the night, but the next morning both were discharged by Justice DOWLING. Upon this statement the case of BEIGS was referred to the Board.

Patrolman SELLECK, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was arraigned upon the complaint of Capt. BROWN, of the steamer *Ismailia*, who stated that the officer, being on the ship in charge of the dead bodies of the five men who had been suffocated in the forecastle, was so noisy that he requested him to be more orderly, whereupon SELLECK poured out upon him a torrent of abusive and profane epithets. The officer denied the charge and the case was sent to the Board.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

More Investigation—The Collector and Assistant Collector Summoned to Washington.

It appears that the Sub committee of the Congressional Joint Committee on Retrenchment have not yet finished their labors, as it was supposed they had when they left the City last Friday night. They had abundant opportunity for the examination of Collector MURPHY on Thursday evening, when he was in attendance at their rooms from 8 until 11 o'clock, but his testimony could not be taken, because the stenographer had been allowed leave of absence for the evening. Again, on Friday, Mr. MURPHY was in attendance from 5½ until nearly 8 o'clock, but had no opportunity to testify, because the Committee were engaged in conversation with Judge HILTON, Mr. LAMONT and others. Yesterday the Collector received the following dispatch summoning him forthwith to Washington:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1871.

Thomas Murphy, Collector of the Port of New-York:

I am ordered by the Congressional Joint Committee on Retrenchment to summon you to appear forthwith as a witness before said Committee at their room in the Capitol. Please telegraph when you will be here.

JOHN C. FRENCH,
Sergeant-at-Arms United States Senate.

Collector MURPHY telegraphed that he would take the train at night and be in Washington this morning. A dispatch of a similar character was sent to Assistant Collector CLINCH. The veteran declared that it was impossible for him to travel to Washington. He is seventy-four years of age and incapable of traveling such a distance. Besides, in the absence of the Collector, Mr. CLINCH must act, and as Deputy Collector TERWILLIGER is also absent from the City, the Custom-house would be left without any official head if both Mr. MURPHY and Mr. CLINCH should go. The matter was therefore compromised by Mr. MURPHY taking with him Deputy Collector JOHN R. LYDECKER, who can doubtless give the material portions of the testimony required of Mr. CLINCH. This is a very busy season at which to summon to Washington the Collector of the Port. The amount received for Customs last week was over $3,600,000 in gold, and over 1,200 invoices were passed on last Thursday. It is probable that the business of this week will be as great. The Committee will most likely have to return to New-York and institute an investigation into the manner in which appraisements are made. Last week Senator PATTERSON remarked incidentally that he had heard of $5 bills being sent in envelopes to "the poor of New-Jersey," intimating that thereby certain inspectors were bribed to keep their eyes closed while passing goods. It is suggested that the "poor of New-York" are entitled to some attention at the hands of the Committee, for an importer would be very likely to follow up his case or cases of goods after they were passed by the Inspector, and see that they were duly examined at the public store.

Shaky Architecture in Brooklyn.

One of the effects of the heavy fall of rain in Brooklyn on Sunday night was the sapping of the foundations of the walls of three new buildings in course of erection near the corner of Sixth-street and Seventh-avenue. The walls were about half completed, and being destitute of any extra support, on their foundation being inundated they fell with a tremenduous crash. The catastrophe took place about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The owner, Mr. A. C. LEGUEERS, estimates the damage at $2,000.

Strangers' Rest.

An institution named the Strangers' Rest has been established at No. 570 Pearl-street, under the patronage of the City Mission. Its objects are to assist young men who are out of employment with limited means, with temporary rest and cheap meals, with washing, lodging and writing material free. Attached is a reading-room, well supplied with books, papers and magazines. It is under the charge of Mr. J. L. BURDICK, City Missionary, and Mr. BATES, Superintendent.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, (Feb. 27,) was large, and business for the week opens with a bright look. The sales effected during the day were as follows, and the greater portion of the property disposed of brought good prices:

JAMES M. MILLER, at public auction, effected the following sales: Premises known as No. 347 Bleecker-street, south-east corner of West Tenth-street, sold to M. J. DIXON for $12,625; the lot is 25.8 by about 40 feet, and upon it is a two-story and attic brick store, renting for $750 per year. Premises No. 350 Bleecker-street, north-west corner West Tenth-street, sold to GEO. GRAHAM for $12,550; the property embraces a lot, 28.11 by 26.6, and a four-story frame store and dwelling, renting at the rate of $1,100 per annum. Premises No. 217 West Tenth-street, north side, in rear of last-named property, lot 28.1 by about 29, together with a four-story, basement and attic brick dwelling, renting for $1,000 yearly, sold to JUSTUS HOBBLE for $9,225. All the above figures are more than fair.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, disposed of a four-story brick tenement-house with store, and lot 18.4 by 97.8, located on the north side of East Thirty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues. The property was purchased by HOPHNI JUDD for $11,300. The same firm, at another foreclosure sale, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, sold a five-story brick tenement-house and lot situated on the north side of Fourteenth-street, between Avenues B and C, for $13,000; buyer, FERDNAND HEYMAN. Three legal sales, GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee in each case, were subsequently adjourned by Col. ROBERTS, as follows: Partition sale of premises Nos. 576 and 576½ Grand-street, corner Goerck-street, three-story brick house and lot, 25 by 75, adjourned until Monday next, March 6; foreclosure sale of two-story brick house and lot west side of First-avenue, 24 feet 9 inches north of Twenty-eighth-street, lot 25 by 75, adjourned until March 13; foreclosure sale of four-story brown-stone house and lot south side of Nineteenth-street, 160 feet east of Ninth-avenue, lot 20 by 80, adjourned until March 28.

The only other sales announced to take place yesterday were those advertised by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., and fully described in this column yesterday, comprising a plot of ground 75 by 93, with the buildings thereon, located on the north side of Avenue A and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, and Piers Nos. 50 and 51 (one-half) East River, with bulkhead between. None of the property was sold, although a portion of the first named was struck off for $17,000, and the piers for $73,000 to S. D. WILDEY. Both parcels were bought in for the present owners, Messrs. ROBERTS & PUTNAM. No further business was transacted.

On Saturday last, at Mott Haven, Westchester County, at a legal sale under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, JAMES M. MILLER disposed of the following property in the town named at the price annexed: Two-story frame house and lot, south side of Gouverneur-street, between Cortlandt-avenue and the Boston road. Lot 50 by 118.5; house 22 by 28. Sold to MICHAEL BOUILLON for $3,110 cash.

Today at the Exchange promises to be one full of interest, as the transactions proposed are numerous and embrace a class of real estate both valuable and desirable. Sales are to be made by nine different auctioneers. Full details in regard to the property to be offered were published yesterday; a recapitulation, therefore, today, is rendered unnecessary.

Exchange Sales, Monday, Feb. 27, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.	
2-story and attic brick building and lot, No. 347 Bleecker-st., s. e. corner West 10th-st., lot 25.8 x43.1x25x39.6	$12,625
4-story frame building and lot, No. 350 Bleecker-st., n. w. corner West 10th-st., lot 28.11x26.6	12,550
4-story attic and basement brick building and lot, n. s., No. 217 West 10th-st., 26.6 w. ft. of Bleecker-st., lot 28.1x29	9,225
By Roberts & McGuire.	
4-story brick tenement-house and lot, n. s. East 35th-st., 149.4 ft. w. of 1st-av, lot 18.4x97.8	$11,300
5-story brick tenement-house and lot, n. s. 14th-st., 88 ft. e. of Avenue B, lot 24.10x½ block	13,000

Suburban Sales, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1871.

MOTT HAVEN, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By James M. Miller.	
2-story frame house and lot s. s. Gouverneur-st., 200 ft. e. of Cortlandt-av., lot 50x118.5, house 22x28, cash	$3,115

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY OR BROOKLYN.
IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.
None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 31 Pine-st.,
Offers several valuable vacant lots and plots of ground, as follows: In 45th, 55th, 103d, 108th, 117th, 118th, 125th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 145th and 150th sts. Also, lots on Boulevard.

A LARGE BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE NEAR A. T. STEWART'S UP-TOWN STORE.—To capitalists or business men, the large property, No. 747 Broadway, about 26 by 200 feet, running through to Mercer-st., now leased for a term of years to first-class tenants, for about $19,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; or, FRANK & DAVIDSON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house on Lexington-av., near 52d-st.; hard wood finish; will be sold for $22,500.
JOHN S. PIERCE,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE CORNER, MEDIUM-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone Murray Hill dwelling for sale, furnished; bay window, &c.; west side of Park-av.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FULL-SIZE brown-stone house on 46th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; also full-size brown-stone house on 23d-st., near 6th-av. SAMUEL EDDY, office Brooklyn Insurance Company, No. 191 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, four four-story Dorchester front houses, north-west corner of 54th-st. and Madison-av., corner included, 25x55; all trimmed in hard-wood. Inquire of the owner on the premises, J. C. SARES.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED, as heretofore, to give his personal attention to selling and renting City and country property, auction sales at Exchange Sales-room; also, sales of furniture at residences. A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—a first-class five-story brick house, 25x50 feet and extension, situated in West 14th-st., near 5th-av; leasehold, seven years and renewals. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A.—WARD & OGDEN'S EXTENSIVE Spring lists of houses for sale, at reduced valuation, now ready on application or by mail. Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SPLENdid brown-stone house, 25x55, with brick stable, and six lots handsomely laid out, on 129th-st., 225 feet west of 6th-av. Inquire of P. O'SHEA, 27 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 25x56x100.5, in 43d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT THREE-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 218 East 124th-st. Inquire of P. O'SHEA, No. 27 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 156 Franklin-st.; house 25 feet front, lot 25x87.2; valuable for business purposes. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLN—A NICE two-story basement and subcellar, pressed brick house, stone trimming, nine rooms and conservatory; all conveniences, and in prime order; lot 107 by 19 feet; yard well stocked with vines; ten minutes' walk from Fulton, Catharine and Bridge-st. Ferries; price, $8,000; terms favorable; possession given early if desired. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

SPLENDID MANUFACTURING Brooklyn property for sale, near ferry; plot to suit; substantial buildings; favorable terms.
JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large first-class three-story house on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 1½ Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF DANIEL BRINKERHOFF, ESQ., FOR SALE.—On Manhasset Bay, north shore Long Island, fourteen miles from the City; adapted for both Winter and Summer residence; if not sold will be let. Apply for particulars to B. MYERS, No. 16 Beekman-st.

A COUNTRY HOME.—FLUSHING twenty minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; green-house, stable and out-buildings; three and one-half acres; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT place on Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn. The house is new, with all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c., together with a fine large stable in the rear. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or S. DINGEE & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT IN A. T. STEW-ART'S Garden City, L. I.: twenty acres of good land 200 yards from new railroad and near depot; this property being in the city can be sold in lots uniform with the rest; price $6,000. Address R. M., No. 275 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, BEAUTIFUL residence, six minutes' walk from depot; forty trains daily; capital surrounding; parlor, library, dining-room, seven bedrooms, bath-room, furnace, &c.; spacious grounds; terms liberal.
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK—THE MOST successful and accessible suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views, desirable building sites, near station.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE, a handsome house, 50x36 feet, finished in the best manner, mostly by the day, with carriage-house and stable to match; price, $18,000, $9,000 on mortgage.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY
A large number of
COUNTRY-SEATS AND FARMS,
Varying in prices
From $5,000 to $200,000,
Including some of the finest residences on the Hudson River. WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
Auctioneers, No. 91 Cedar-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY and French-roof house, situated on Grove-st., near William, East Orange, N. J., commanding an extensive view of the Orange Mountains and surrounding country; lot 72x250, handsomely laid out; fruit and ornamental trees; price $12,000; terms easy. Apply on premises, or of H. C. MEYER & CO., No. 184 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, with two and a half acres of land in good order, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; gas in the house, and contains seven rooms; also, barn, with accommodations for three horses and room for coachman; distance, three-quarters of a mile from station. For terms and further information apply at No. 56 Cedar-st., New-York.

$6.750.—**ORANGE, N. J., NEAR** depot, house newly built, eight rooms, Philadelphia grates, furnace, range, good water, good neighborhood. Apply soon. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine; or W. H. WILEY, opposite principal depot, Orange.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP, forty minutes from City Hall, on Jersey Heights Jersey City; two story, attic and basement; furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room No. 5.

YONKERS.—HOUSES OF ALL SIZES AND descriptions for sale or rent; if you want a house cheap, apply to J. YOUMANS, Agent, at Yonkers.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT DARIEN, CONN., ONE AND A half miles from Stamford, the large and beautiful house erected by and used as a residence by the late Nathaniel Weed. The grounds leading from the main road to the waters of the Sound (affording facilities for fishing and bathing) are stocked with pear, apple and cherry trees, and small fruits in abundance. The evergreens and hedges are equal to any in the State. The house, about fifty feet square with two wings, contains over twenty spacious rooms, besides the basement floor. On the premises are stable, granaries, poultry, ice, boat and Summer houses. A part of the furniture might, if desired, remain in the house. Possession given when required. For terms apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR about two years and a half from the 1st or 15th of May next, a first-class high-stoop four-story stone front dwelling in West 38th-st., near 5th-av. This house is fully and elegantly furnished, and has many pictures and works of art, collected and brought from remote countries, all of which will be left in the house, and no part of the furniture removed or set aside, save a few cabinets, and silver and linen. Large dining-room, billiard-room, steam heating apparatus, very perfect; a room in the attic, and a wine-room in the sub-cellar will be reserved. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A.—HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FUR-NISHED and unfurnished houses to let, on Madison-av., Irving-place, 14th, 18th, 21st, 23d sts., and other respectable situations.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

MADISON, N. J.—TO LET, A NEW HOUSE, with every convenience for the wants of a genteel family of eight or ten persons; garden and lawn include two acres; ice-house, filled; stabling for three horses and cow; location unsurpassed.
A. M. TREDWELL, No. 28 Thomas-st.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE to let or lease on Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts., for two or three years, to a small private family only. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone house, No. 345 West 34th-st.; rent $2,600; and No. 354 West 32d-st., $1,800; in perfect order. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET OR FOR SALE—One or more of a row of brown-stone dwellings, on Clinton-st., between Harrison and Degraw; rents, $1,200 to $1,500. For sale, a gore lot, in rear of Nos. 343 and 345 Clinton-st. Apply at No. 327 Clinton-st.

HOUSE TO RENT.—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop house No. 22 Mansfield-place, (No. 344 West 51st-st.) Address Box No. 174 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, ON THE TERRACE, near the landing, a fine double house, suitable for a private family or a genteel boarding-house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

STORES, &C , TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants,
Lawyers, Railway, Insurance
and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 & 38 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.,
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIM S BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE STORE NO. 806 BROADway, next to Grace Church, 25x100, with or without basement; also the large show-rooms, 50x75, on first floor, connected with the store, if desired, by a grand stairway; will be leased together or separately. Parties desiring large space, well lighted, in a most prominent location, at a moderate rent, will do well to examine. Inquire on the premises, or of O. B. POTTER, No. 495 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE NEW-York County Bank Building, corner 8th-av. and 14th-st., with suites of offices in second and third floors, suitable for a business college, school or business purposes. Apply to D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON, No. 55 Broad-st.

STORES TO LET—NO. 78 MAIDEN-lane, store and cellar, $1,200; five lofts, $1,000; Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, 50 feet front on East River, together $2,200. Apply to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE, BASEment and floors of new building No. 342 6th-av., 22x90; first-class finish, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or to R. P. BERRIEN, No. 135 Laurens-st.

TO LET—MODERATE RENTS, STORES, lofts, and basements Nos. 45, 47, 49, and 51 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Apply on the premises, or to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

STORE AND LOFTS TO LET—JOHN-st., between Cliff and Gold sts.—First-class building; four stories; 27 feet wide by 104 feet deep. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 82 BEEKman-st., with or without power. Inquire on the premises of TATHAM & BROTHERS.

LOFT TO LET IN WHITE MARBLE building, No. 75 John-st. Inquire in the store.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 31 PINE-ST.: wants to purchase a good-sized dwelling, between City Hall and 14th-st.; a first-class house, between 23d and 40th sts., 4th and 8th avs.; a store, in or near Wall-st., below Pearl; a house, between 15th and 20th sts., near 4th-av. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A VERY valuable property near High Bridge, a first-class dwelling, between 4th and 6th avs., worth from $30,000 to $40,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR THREE years, by a family of three, on the 1st of May, a three-story high-stoop unfurnished house, between 21st and 40th sts., 6th and Lexington avs. Rent from $1,200 to $1,800. Address THOMAS ELLIS, No. 187 Reade-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EAST BROADWAY, DIVISION, PEARL AND WEST 24TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of the estate of W. H. Falk, deceased:

EAST BROADWAY AND DIVISION STREETS—The three-story brick house Nos. 202 and 204 East Broadway, and the brick stores and dwellings Nos. 191, 191½ and 193 Division-st., together with the lease of the lots.

PEARL-STREET—The two-story brick store and lot situate on the easterly side of Pearl-st., opposite William-st., and known as No. 448 Pearl-st. Lot 25 feet, front and rear, by about 100 feet in depth.

WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—The four-story brown-stone high-stoop dwelling and lot on the north side of 24th-st., near Broadway, and known as No. 7 West 24th-st. Lot, 24x98.9; house, 24x65; two bath-rooms and all conveniences. Possession with deed. Can be seen from 11 till 1 P. M., by permit from the auctioneers.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

W. R. ROBERT, Auctioneer.

W. R. ROBERT—SHERIFF'S SALE.—ROBERT & MCGUIRE, Auctioneers, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Matthew T. Brennan, Esq., Sheriff, the three lots of land on the west side of 1st-av., distant 23 feet north of 51st-st. A. LEVINGER, Plff's Atty. Maps at the auctioneers', No. 87 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON UNIVERSITY-PLACE, 8TH AND 9TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the executors of Wm. W. Chester, deceased:

UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—The lease of the lot, with the three-story, attic and basement, high-stoop brick dwelling No. 19 University-place, corner of 9th-st. House 34.7x55 feet; lot about 103.6 feet. Also, the lease of the lot, with the three-story, attic and basement, high-stoop brick dwelling, Nos. 11 and 13 University-place, corner of 8th-st. House covers nearly the entire lot, being 35 feet front, 28.9 feet rear, by 94.2 feet on University-place. The leases are from the trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, have five years to run from the 1st of May, 1871; at the expiration of the term the buildings are to be paid for or new leases given. Subject to the usual covenants and restrictions as contained in Sailors' Snug Harbor leases. Annual ground rent No. 19 University-place, $350; annual ground rent Nos. 11 and 13 University-place, $325, payable half-yearly.

30 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, par 100.
200 shares Hudson River Copper Company, par 25.
1 share Manhattan Brass Company.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 52 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, NEAR 2D-AV., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—The very desirable three-story attic and basement brick high-stoop house and lot, No. 52 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) south side, just east of 2d-av.; house contains gas, water to third floor, in fair order, 25x40 feet; lot, 25x89 feet 6 inches. Possession May 1, 1871; $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. For permits and maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

ON TUESDAY, FEB. 28, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order and under the direction of the executors of THOMAS J. BLANCK, deceased:

Nos. 426 and 430 Hudson-st., the two four-story brick house with stores on first floor.

Two lots of land west side 7th-av., between 57th and 58th sts.

Three lots of land north side 57th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

One lot of land south side 58th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

Ten lots of land on 9th-av., 83d and 84th sts., near Boulevard.

Four lots of land, two on west side 4th-av. and two adjoining on north side 105th-st.

Also by order of JOHN W. BLANCK.

No. 409 East 57th-st., the house and lot, title perfect; 60 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at the option of the purchaser.

For map and particulars, inquire of JOHN M. SCRIBNER, Jr., No. 8 Pine-st., or of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS PROPERTY IN THE TENTH WARD, ON BROOME AND ESSEX STS., AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room:

BROOME AND ESSEX STREETS—Four lots, Nos. 227, 229, 231, 233 Broome-st., south-west corner Essex-st., 75 by 64.3.

ESSEX-STREET—Three-story brick house and lot, adjoining the above, No. 71 Essex-st., 24 by 75; house very substantial, with counter cellar; old title; liberal terms.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

CORNER GORE LOT, IN THE THIRD WARD, ON CHURCH AND FULTON STS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 M., at the Exchange sales-room:

FULTON-STREET—The valuable gore lot No. 190 Fulton-st., south-west corner of Church-st., 78.5 feet on Church-st., being a gore lot left by the opening of Church-st. through the property of the estate of the late Mr. Duncam Phyfe. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D., 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, store-houses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

AUCTION SALES.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

CHOICE PRIVATE COLLECTION of works of art now on exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av. The collection of Mr. Laurence Thomsen, of Baltimore, to which has been added fine examples by eminent artists, in all nearly 100. Durand, Eastman Johnson, Kensett, Guy, Gifford, Boughton, Casilear, J. G. Brown, James M. Hart, Huntington, Whittredge, W. T. Richards, (of Philadelphia,) McEntee, Henry, and others, among the American artists, with several very good pictures by foreign artists of distinction. They are of cabinet size, good subjects, and in good order.

They will be sold at auction on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, March 7, by R. SOMERVILLE.

Open every day and evening.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY (Tuesday) Feb. 28, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
3,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
45 kegs Plums.
300 barrels Currants.
500 boxes prime white Castile Soap.
100 barrels Almeria Grapes.
75 frails Seedless Raisins.
1 cask Prunes.
At 12 o'clock on Pier No. 11 East River:
4,000 boxes Fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,400 boxes Fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo bark *Welkin*, from Palermo.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.

Proposals, sealed, and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 2d proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
1,000 Black Silk Hdkfs., Naval standard.

Bidders are referred to the officer in charge at the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

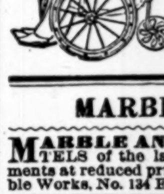
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master U. S. N.

FURNITURE.



INVALIDS'
TRAVELING CHAIRS,
FROM $15 TO $40,
FOR IN and OUT DOOR USE.
Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' Carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case and send stamp for circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. 90 William-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MAN-TELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217-223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-RIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BERLIN & JONES ENVEL-OPE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, style and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, letter, cap, and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSPEPTICS AND PERSONS OF weak digestive powers will find just the article they want in the highly-nutritive and easily-digested Fresh Beef in cans, for sale at retail by first-class grocers; wholesale at the store of the N. Y. and Texas Beef Company, No. 16 Cedar-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation for a reliable trustworthy nurse; Protestant; would take charge of one or two children in a gentleman's family, or would do light chamber-work and sewing; is a nice embroiderer and fine sewer; is middle-aged. Call or address for two days at No. 55 West 48th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, and a good baker; also milk and butter. Call at No. 111 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place, second floor front room; no objection to the country; good City reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXperience, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has three years' City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 543 9th-av., corner 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook; no objection to help with the washing and ironing, if required; six years' reference from last place. Call or address for two days No. 227 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family, or to do chamber-work and sewing and see to a grown child; six years' reference from last place. Call or address for two days No. 227 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., last place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a few engagements as dress-maker; is an experienced family seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine, cutting and fitting; City reference. Address DRESS-MAKER, for one week, Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHly competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm-hands, waiters, porters, servants, laborers, men lately landed and help of every description. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, chamber-maids, and laundresses; and all American, English, French, Irish, Scotch and German servants suited in good situations.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or will assist with grown children; has no objection to travel; has good City reference. Call at No. 294 Madison-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman, about 30; very respectable, and an excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker; side dishes, &c.; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver thoroughly; has unexceptionable City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,271 Broadway, one door from 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamber-work and plain sewing in a private family; has excellent reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 341 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATIONIN COUNTRY OR City, by a Protestant meat and pastry cook, who is master of her business; best of references. Apply at Plimpton's Buildings, 9th and Stuyvesant sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, faithful and industrious, a situation as chamber-maid; was several years in her last place; superior City reference. Call for two days at No. 152 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; French fluting and all sorts of finery; good City reference. Apply at No. 159 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is fully capable of taking a laundress' place; good reference can be given. Call or address, for two days, at No. 408 West 31st-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference; no objection to country. Call at No. 210 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman; can do all kinds of plain cooking; no objection to assist in coarse washing; country preferred; four years' City reference. Call at No. 125 West 27th-st., in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, who thoroughly understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries, desserts, &c.; unexceptionable City references. Call or address for two days, No. 117 West 24th-st., rear house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMPEtent woman, engagements by the day or week; is an excellent washer, ironer, and house-cleaner; satisfaction will be given. Call or address No. 314 West 21st-st., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; she is an excellent waitress and chamber-maid; country or City; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out washing or ironing by the day; is a first-class laundress; best City references. Call or address K. O., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; an excellent baker; no objection to the country; excellent references. Call for two days at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class French cook (vrai cordon bleu;) good City references. Call or address No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking thoroughly; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 239 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or seamstress; is a thorough seamstress; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; capable of charge of a baby from birth; unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at late employer's, No. 46 West 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHer and ironer, or assist in the washing, by a very respectable woman; is a very good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHer and ironer by a respectable young woman thoroughly understands her business; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 254 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; the best of reference. Call at No. 339 East 21st-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as dress-maker and seamstress; City reference; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear, second floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, a situation as professed cook; prefers a home to wages, in a private family; the best of City references. Apply at No. 224 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslin, &c.; has best City references from her last place. Apply at 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman a situation; is a first-class cook; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a young German; best of references. Address G. K., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 204 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; best City references. Call at No. 230 West 28th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 154 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do light house-work or as nurse; City reference. Apply at No. 208 West 33d-st.

AT NO. 138 6TH-AV., (OVER DRUG-store,) first-class German, French, Irish and American help for private families or boarding-house, in City or country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse in a private family; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; best City reference. Can be seen from 10 to 3 at No. 628 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., in fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable girl; good bread and pastry cook; understands her business; would assist with the coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 557 7th-av., near 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or will assist with grown children; has no objecton to travel; has good City reference. Call at No. 147 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; is neat and obliging; has the best of reference. Call at No. 109 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as first-class waitress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 20 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESsional cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 244 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid, and assist with washing; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 204 West 27th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

J. H. SEE, FORMERLY OF THE Manhattan Employment Office, begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he is now with C. C. BEDELL, No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st., where all orders from his former patrons will receive prompt attention.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR night watchman; is a Scotchman; best of references. Address R. W., No. 201 Fulton-st., seed-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARM MANager by a young man, to commence April 1; a thorough practical farmer; who has had twenty years' experience in some of the best farming districts of Upper Canada and the United States; his wife would take charge of a small dairy; no children; Protestants. Address J. L. Y., Post-office Box No. 384, Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener, who thoroughly understands hot and cold graperies, stove and green-house plants, vegetables, &c.; has good ideas in laying out and improving gentlemen's grounds; married; no incumbrance; English; good reference. Address GARDENER, or can be seen four days at No. 8 John-st., seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A GENtleman's or farmer's place, by a steady, industrious man; understands plain gardening, farming, milking, taking care of horses, driving, &c.; is strictly temperate, willing, and not afraid of work; good reference, and will hire for moderate wages. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener, (Protestant,) married; no children; aged 45; English by birth; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, green-houses, forcing and propagating pits; refers to present employer as to capability and integrity. Address J. J., Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable single man as practical gardener; understands the business in all its branches; will make himself useful on a gentleman's place, and is a good milker; has the best reference from his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable, capable married man; can milk a cow and be generally useful; is willing to go to the country if required. Address J., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom; can milk and make himself generally useful at anything that is required; good reference from last employer. Address M. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener; also understands the management of all kinds of cattle; not afraid to work; his wife is a good cook and baker. Address D. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man on a gentleman's place; is first-class groom and also a practical garden hand. Any gentleman wishing such will find great satisfaction by addressing M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Protestant man; is industrious and reliable; in City or country; is willing to make himself useful; best City reference. Address G. S. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUAtion in a private family; is a good and careful driver; understands the care and management of horses; no objection to the country; good City reference. Address C. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a small private family; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Address A. NOEL, No. 38 East Houston-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTant man and wife; man as coachman and groom; wife as laundress; country preferred; the best of references; no incumbrances. Can be seen for two days at Nos. 23 and 25 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a practical single man, Protestant; is very efficient in the grape, fruit, flower and vegetable; laying out of new grounds. Address T. G., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S OR FLORIST'S situation by a young married Scotchman with one child; thirteen years' experience in this country; best of references given. Address for one week, DAVID DINGWALD, Orange, N. J.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as fruit and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and cows, and would make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address A. A., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, without children; understands the care of grapes and plants, vegetables, lawns, &c.; has good references. Address D. F., seed-store, No. 878 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUation as first-class cook in a boarding-house, restaurant or hotel; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call at No. 131 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A situation for his coachman (a single American man,) whom he can confidently recommend, having had him in his employment four years. Call or address No. 1,353 Broadway, private stable, corner 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; has no objection to the country; best reference from his last employer. Call or address THOMAS HARLIN, No. 15 East 27th-st., in the private stable in the yard, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; has no objection to the country; has best City reference from his last employer. Call or address THOMAS McGUINESS, No. 311 4th-av., in the saddlery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business; has the best City reference. Address ROBERT, No. 8½ East 22d-st., in the upholstery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is sober and steady; best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD American coachman, (married,) who will be found willing, obliging and very handy. Address JAMES P. WHITE, Room No. 15, 123 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FARM hand who can plow, mow, take care of horses, cattle, &c. Apply at Plimpton's Buildings, 9th and Stuyvesant sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTant) a situation in some respectable family as coachman and groom; country preferred; excellent recommendations. Address G., Box 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as clerk in a hardware-store; can give good reference; salary moderate. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call or address M. S., stable corner 42d-st. and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter in a private family; best City reference; City or country. Address for two days W. B., at No. 874 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUAtion; married man, who thoroughly understands the cultivation of hot and cold graperies, hot and green-house plants; can be highly recommended by his present and former employers. Address Mott-haven, Westchester, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; best of City reference; can be seen with his present employer. Call or address No. 2 West 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant young man in a private family; is a first-class City driver; none but those who want a first-class coachman need apply. Call or address W. H., No. 51 West 30th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent single man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; many years' unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 5 West 15th-st., near 5th-av., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady man as coachman and gardener; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; can milk; good City references from his former employers. Address J. K., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Frenchman as a competent waiter in a private family; will go to the country for the Summer. Address 43 East 41st-st., where he will be recommended.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as first-class coachman, for the country; is willing to make himself useful; the best of reference given. Address N., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOSS CARDer in a woolen-mill; had charge sixteen years; or as manager in a satinet-mill; can bring a good character. Address J. WEST, Blackinton, Mass.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Chinese boy to make himself generally useful; speaks some English; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

$125—**WILL GIVE THIS AMOUNT** for a situation, paying $25 per week, as cashier, salesman or collector; security given. Address J. I. S., No. 367 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK WHO FULLY UNDERstands her business, and can give City references from her last place, for a private boarding-house. Apply at basement door No. 3 East 34th-st., after 12 o'clock.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., will be found desirable situations for servants in every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; girls sent for at their houses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; MUST be very competent; to one who can bring unexceptionable City references the highest wages will be paid. Apply, before 12 o'clock, at No. 350 5th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, ONE WHO UNderstands fine washing, and can bring good references; a Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 108 East 16th-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER MAN, colored; must understand his business thoroughly and come well recommended. Apply at No. 15 West 36th-st., for two days.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., an excellent waitress for an excellent family in the City; best wages; also, laundress, nurse and seamstress.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A REspectable Protestant woman as good family cook and baker. Apply at No. 81 Madison-av., between 12 and 2 P. M.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A CLERK familiar with the making up and ingrossing of abstracts. Apply with style of handwriting to Post-office Box No. 5,298.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, colored; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 15 West 36th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST ON FINE washing and ironing, and to do waiting. Call at No. 451 West 21st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., a competent waiter-man for an excellent private family in the City.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; City reference required. Call at No. 1 West 22d-st.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, Mar. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, March 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Mar. 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, Mar. 18, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Anglia	Sat., Mar. 4	Columbia	Sat., Mar. 25
India	Sat., Mar. 11	Caledonia	Sat., April 1
Europa	Sat., Mar. 18	Australia	Sat., April 8

And an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD....March 4, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH....March 15, at 1 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE....March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN....March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 5, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1	Aleppo, Thursday, Mar. 16
Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2	Algeria, Wednes., Mar. 22
Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8	Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 23
Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9	Abyssinia, Weds., Mar. 29
China, Wednesday, Mar. 15	Samaria, Thursday, Mar. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris....$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River

HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Mar. 11, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

PEREIRE, DAURE....WEDNESDAY, March 1
ST. LAURENT, ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, March 25

NOTE.—The Pereire will sail direct for Bordeaux.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170,	$60.

according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 4. OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVARLY.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco April 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, March 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, March 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship
RAPIDAN,
E. WHITEHURST, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, March 11.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 153 Maiden-lane.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........March 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau), March 9
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........March 16

For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Thursday, March 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, Mar. 19
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, April 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of cargo ex bark ROSINA, from Bordeaux, lately stranded near Moriches, Long Island, are hereby notified that said cargo (excepting a portion not yet brought up from the beach) is in store at Woodruff & Robinson's stores, Congress street, Brooklyn, awaiting their application for the same.

Consignees are requested to apply to the undersigned for an order for their goods without delay.
LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters,
No. 82 Wall-st.,
For Agents of bark Rosina.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER................April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
The United States Mail Steam-ship
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on SATURDAY, March 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.,

offer for sale the Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY—principal and interest payable in Gold, free of Government tax; interest, coupon or registered, payable in January and July, in New-York. These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the road, and by a Mortgage on a LAND GRANT of

ELEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND ACRES

of the best Lumber Lands of Michigan. These Lands are worth more than the amount of the bonds. The bonds are further secured by a guarantee of the principal and interest by the

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
AND
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

The road extends northerly from Fort Wayne into Michigan. More than 200 miles are completed and in operation.

Large numbers of these bonds have been taken by careful investors, and the most rigid investigation is invited.

Price 92 1-2 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE
Houston and Texas Central Railway Company
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Secured by a First Mortgage upon 6,400 acres per mile, and upon the whole and entire line of road, its franchises and property of every description.

RECEIPTS IN GOLD COIN.

OPERATING 141 MILES. 1869.	OPERATING 166 MILES. 1870.
$1,047,827 65.	$1,538,490 00

The receipts for January, 1871, were $213,000, gold.

The net earnings for the year 1870 were more than sufficient to pay the interest upon $12,000,000, or over three times the present issue of Bonds.

The affairs of this Company have been examined by many capitalists, who have invested largely in the Bonds, and we are confident that a careful scrutiny will prove them to be the best and safest security now offered in this market.

FOR SALE AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,
BY
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE
OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO.,
NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W,
LONDON.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND-GRANT BONDS,
issued to Lebbius Chapman, H. V. Poor, James M. Edwards, Trustees, dated July 1, 1861. The highest market price will be paid for the above by
WILLIAM A. GUEST,
No. 25 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, held on the 18th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

HENRY BEECKMAN,	JOHN R. CECIL,
JAS. R. WHITING,	J. A. MONHEIMER,
T. B. READ,	G. L. BEECKMAN,
SAMUEL SHETHAR,	GRATZ NATHAN,
F. M. BIXBY,	THEODORE MOSS,
J. A. MILLER,	B. H. BIXBY,

T. A. BANCKER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
M. T. BRUNDAGE, Cashier.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 25, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of this Company for the election of directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (15th) of March, A. D. 1871, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburg, and at the transfer agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 28th inst. at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 15th day of March thereafter.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 18 until March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year. The transfer-books will be closed in Boston, and at the transfer office in New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER AMES, President.
BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

CHICAGO MORTGAGES, PAYING nine and ten per cent., strictly first-class, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. TURNER, T. C. TURNER, J. TURNER, R. TURNER.	BANKERS,	A. TURNER, G. M. TURNER, J. S. DECKER.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. —, 1871.

During the month of March, 1871, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold, and offers of Bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.
THURSDAY, March 2—One Million.
THURSDAY, March 9—Two Millions.
THURSDAY, March 16—One Million.
THURSDAY, March 23—Two Millions.
THURSDAY, March 30—One Million.

OFFERS OF BONDS.
WEDNESDAY, March 1—Two Millions.
WEDNESDAY, March 8—Two Millions.
WEDNESDAY, March 15—Two Millions.
WEDNESDAY, March 22—Two Millions.
WEDNESDAY, March 29—Two Millions.

They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check of Five per Cent. of bid or offer, must be deposited therewith.

Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept offers of Bonds or bids for Gold in excess of the amount advertised for.

A circular and further particulars can be had at this office.
THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer, United States.

O. E. WOOD,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE
First Mortgage Land Grant Railroad Bonds,
PAYING 7 1-2 TO 10 PER CENT. INTEREST.
ALSO,
MUNICIPAL AND TOWN BONDS.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,
PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.
Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.
Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.
Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due in 1897, interest payable on the first days of January and July at the BANK OF AMERICA, New-York.

This Road extends from Henderson, on the Ohio River, to the State line of Tennessee, ninety-nine miles, passing through the rich coal-fields and tobacco section of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with Chicago, Nashville, the South and East.

The Road is now completed and opened for through business at a cost of $3,000,000. The net earnings are quite large, and there is no reasonable doubt that the extensive local traffic and important connections of the Road will make it abundantly remunerative to the stockholders.

The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for ONE MILLION DOLLARS, (or $10,000 per mile,) payable as above.

Nearly all of the bonds have been already negotiated, and the remainder will be sold for the present at 82 and accrued interest, at which rate they constitute a very desirable investment.

Further information will be furnished on application to us.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 81 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Manufacturing Company, for the election of seven Trustees, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 81 Walker-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, March 14, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M.
By order.
ASHER T. MEYER,
Secretary.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 122 BOWERY AND 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1871, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE B. RHOADS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, Feb. 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of Election for this Company will be held at their office, No. 12 Wall-st, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The polls will remain open one hour.
H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE 42D-ST. AND GRAND ST. F. R. R. CO., FOOT OF 42D-ST., NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1.
EBEN S. ALLEN, Secretary.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company, of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. By order.
H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 Nassau St
CORNER of CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY AND HOTEL FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
SPRING STOCK NOW OPEN.
4-4 SKIRTING LINENS, BED AND PILLOW CASE LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS (EN SUITE.)
DAMASKS AND TOWELINGS, BY THE YARD.
PLAIN HUCK AND FANCY DAMASK TOWELS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
SILK AND LINEN LUNCH CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
WHITE GOODS, IN ALL THE POPULAR MAKES.
SUMMER AND OPERA FLANNELS, QUILTS, &c.
The balance of our BLANKET STOCK will be closed out at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
N. B.—Sheets and Pillow-cases made to order.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 27.
4-4 PRINTED PERCALES, PARIS STYLES, 20 CENTS PER YARD.
PIQUES, FROM 25c. PER YARD.
CRETON DRESS PATTERNS.
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC CALICOES, NEW SPRING STYLES.
A complete stock of NEW PLAIN, PLAID AND MIXED MATERIAL for STREET and TRAVELING COSTUMES.
BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

MEDIUM, RICH AND EXTRA QUALITY
BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS AND FAILLES.
BLACK AND WHITE AND GRISAILLE STRIPED SILKS, &c., &c.
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
New fresh goods from the most celebrated manufacturers.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

SPRING OPENING
OF
ELEGANT CARPETS.
We will open on MONDAY, 27th inst., large invoices
OF
FINE CARPETS,
Manufactured expressly for our Spring sales, from designs confined exclusively to us, comprising patterns and colorings adapted to
EVERY STYLE OF DECORATION.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK,
SELLING OFF.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS, AND THE ENLARGEMENT OF OUR PREMISES, WE SHALL COMMENCE SELLING OFF
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1871,
REGARDLESS OF COST PRICES,
ALL OUR STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, trimmed and untrimmed HATS, BONNETS and CAPS.
All our stock of RIBBONS, VELVETS, SILKS and SATINS.
Also, FEATHERS and FLOWERS.
All our stock of NEEDLE-WORKS, EMBROIDERIES and LACES.
Also, DRESS-TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES, BUTTONS, &c.
All our stock of YANKEE NOTIONS, DOLLS, ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, CORSETS, SKIRTS, &c.
Also, WORK-BOXES, WRITING-DESKS, and FANCY GOODS.
All our stock of HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
Also, Ladies' and Gents'
KID GLOVES.
All our stock of PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.
PARTICULARS WEDNESDAY MORNING.
SALE WILL CONTINUE TWENTY DAYS.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

R. H. MACY.
A fine assortment of
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES,
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &c.,
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FASHions for ladies and childrens' dress. Mme. DEMOREST'S grand opening of the new Spring fashions on WEDNESDAY, March 1, No. 838 Broadway, will be presented on this occasion the most brilliant display of new designs ever offered in New-York. Mme. Demorest's mammoth bulletin of fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1871 ready on the day of opening. Also What to Wear, or semi-annual book of instructions on dressmaking. Price 15c.

MILLINERY.

MME. F. RENNES' DRESS AND CLOAK making and pattern rooms will have a large opening of imported Spring patterns, both for inspection and for sale. I am, very respectfully, Madame RENNES, No. 3 Union-square.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.
NEW-YORK BRANCH,
185 BLEECKER-STREET.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, three times in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

All accounts strictly private and confidential.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from MARCH FIRST at the rate of six per cent. on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited on balance in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,670,342 83.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. Assets, $2,145,440 45; surplus, $162,517 04.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Interest from March 1, equal to one month's extra interest; the same allowed on all amounts up to $5,000.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED — TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 358 WEST 32D-ST.—A PRIVATE family would let, with board, a large, handsomely-furnished front room, with closet; pleasant neighborhood and modern improvements; references exchanged. No moving in May.

NO. 44 WEST 21ST-ST.—FINE SUITE of rooms, with very superior accommodations for one family only, in private family of three adults; all the appointments strictly first-class.

A LARGE SECOND FLOOR ROOM, with board for gentleman and wife; also, large room for two on fourth floor; reference required. Call at No. 53 West 33d-st.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, a well-furnished, pleasant room, and board, with a private family; breakfast at 12 o'clock, and dinner at 5 P. M. Address, stating terms, H. Z. O., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:20 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.
The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
FEB. 9, 1871.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

THE ALUMNI OF PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY, and all friends of good education, are earnestly requested to contribute to the fund now being raised by a Committee of the Alumni to replace the Academy Building, the recent destruction of which by fire has greatly impaired the means of the institution. Remittances in any amount to WILLIAM BOOTT, Treasurer, No. 61 Sears Building, Boston, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.
JOHN G. PALFREY, Chairman.
BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL COMmencement of this institution will be held at Steinway Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 1, at 8 o'clock. The address to the graduating class will be delivered by CHARLTON T. LEWIS, Esq. The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For both sexes. Seventeen Professors and Teachers. Nine Departments. Term opens April 3. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A PROFESSOR WILL RECEIVE PUPILS in his class-room in the afternoon for instruction in higher Mathematics, English, &c.; a rare opportunity. Address DROZ, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST.
17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., No. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY
will be paid at the office of
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 Wall-st.,
upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
H. R. LOW,
Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Coal Company of Allegheny County, Maryland, have declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on the 10th day of March next, at the office of the Company, No. 119 Broadway. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 27th of February to the morning of 11th March.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due March 1, 1871, on the income bonds of this Company, will be paid at their office, No. 46 Sears Building, Boston, and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH LOW, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Low, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of March, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, 20th day of February, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMANUEL JOSEPH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of March, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Feb. 27, 1871.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c.,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE City and County of New-York.—In the matter of the application of WILLIAM KING for an order to authorize him to assume another name. At a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York held at Chambers at the Court-house in said City, on the 21st day of February, 1871. Present, Hon. Richard L. Larremore, Justice. On reading and filing the petition of William King duly verified. On motion of Sherwood & Howland, attorneys for said petitioner, it is ordered that the said William King be and he is hereby authorized to assume the name of Vinton in addition to the name which he now bears, as a middle name from and after thirty days from the date hereof, viz. the 24th day of March, 1871, and that from and after that time, he shall be known by the name of WILLIAM VINTON KING.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

MR. ALEXANDER K. YOUNG, OF Boston, retires from our firm this day.
HOWELL, COLBY & CO.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager..........................J. H. HAYES
Acting Manager..........................J. H. SELWYN

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
RICHELIEU
OF THE PERIOD.
G. L. RICHELIEU FOX.
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPLENDID SCENERY, COMPLETE COSTUMES,
APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS,
MAGNIFICENT MUSIC.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
ELEVENTH
WEEK
OF
SARATOGA,
THE
BRILLIANT
LOCAL
COMEDY.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
"Nothing else is talked of in society."—*Herald.*
"The laughing sensation of '71."—*Sun.*
"A genuine reflex of Saratoga gayeties."—*Tribune.*
"The theatre is crowded with the elite."—*Post.*

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
MONDAY, FEB. 27.
Second week of the popular American actor,
MR. E. EDDY,
who will appear in Alex. Dumas' great drama of
MONTE CRISTO.
NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW EFFECTS, pronounced by press and public an unprecedented success.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
DEARER THAN LIFE and BOOTS AT THE SWAN

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—14TH-ST.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
EQUESTRIAN COMICALITY.
BILLY BUTTON.
PERFORMING HORSES and TRAINED PONIES
MLLE. JEANETTE ELISLER,
The graceful tight-rope artist.
EQUESTRIAN TRIUMPH OF
GEORGE DONALD,
THE GREAT BAREBACK SOMERSAULT RIDER
ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC FEATS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Mr. OSCAR M. NEWELL
has the honor to announce that his
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
will take place
ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 2,
on which occasion he will be assisted by
Mrs. FARNHAM, Soprano,
Mr. ERNEST PERRING, Tenor,
Signor RANDOLFI,
the celebrated and eminent Baritone,
Mr. JAS. W. PIRSSON,
the distinguished Amateur Violinist,
Mr. JOSH. A. MARSH,
the talented young Amateur Pianist.
Mr. THEODORE SCHREINER, Conductor.
Tickets of admission $1, (no extra charge for reserved seats,) can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; the theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway; the banking-house of Jos. A. Marsh & Co., No. 26 Broad-st., and at the Hall.

THIS IS THE LAST DAY
THAT MR. T. C. FARRER'S PICTURES
CAN BE SEEN IN NEW-YORK.
The public are invited to view them,
FREE OF CHARGE,
AT
NO. 845 BROADWAY.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that
MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON
will, upon her return from her brilliant triumphs East and West, make her reappearance in New-York at
STEINWAY HALL
ON OR ABOUT THE 13TH OF MARCH.
Further particulars will be shortly announced.

MISS GLYN'S SHAKESPEARIAN READING,
AT UNION LEAGUE HALL.
Last Reading of the Course, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 2 o'clock, from "King John." Tickets for sale at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and at Putnam's, 4th-av., corner 23d-st., and at the door.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The fourth Winter Exhibition, including the water-color pictures, now open day and evening, will close SATURDAY NIGHT, March 4.

PHILHARMONIC.—TWO GOOD REserved seats, with or without tickets, are wanted. Address BERNARD, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

LECTURES.

REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., WILL deliver his lecture, *The Coming Man*, in the Hall of Rutgers Female College, No. 489 5th-av., THIS EVENING, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock, in aid of the Free Church of St. Matthias. Admission, 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

COAL.

COAL.
TO CONSUMERS OF COAL.
THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY WILL FILL ORDERS FOR THEIR SUPERIOR
GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL,
from their wharves at Hoboken, N. J., at EIGHT DOLLARS ($8) per ton of 2,240 pounds, delivered alongside in this port.

This coal is the best in quality of any semi-bituminous coal mined in this country, being entirely pure and free from slate or sulphur.

For all steam purposes, three tons of Cumberland Coal are equal to five tons of anthracite.

Orders received by
HARRY CONRAD,
President.
No. 12 Trinity Building, New-York.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CANNEL COAL.
Selected Cumberland Lump Coal at $13 per ton, delivered on sidewalk.
Fresh-mined Cumberland Coal, by the cargo, at $8 per ton, delivered alongside in New-York Harbor.
WHITE, WILSON & CO., No. 14 Trinity Building.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. BROCKWAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate of William E. Brockway, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1871.
J. M. GUITEAU, } Assignees.
JOHN GORDON, }
fe13-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN L. MASON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John L. Mason, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1870.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee,
f14-law3wTu* No. 215 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND P. ROGERS and MIERS CORYELL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edmund P. Rogers and Miers Coryell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of April, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK,
Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
f14-law3wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FELIX INGOLDSBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of September, 1870.
FELIX E. O'ROURKE, } Executors.
GEORGE FORD, }
s27-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TRACY H. HARRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.
SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Executor.
s27-law6mTu*

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EIGHTH and LAST WEEK of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU.
LAST RICHELIEU MATINEE
On SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 4,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
in his masterly impersonation of
KING JAMES V.,
in Rev. James White's play of
THE KING OF THE COMMONS.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
MONDAY, MARCH 6,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BENEDICK
in MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SPECIAL.
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 6,
Shakespeare's exquisite comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,
which will be presented for twelve times only,
with
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BENEDICK,
(for the first time in New-York,)
and
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as
DON PEDRO,
and
MR. J. H. McVICKER,
who has been specially engaged for the character of
DOGBERRY,
AND AN EFFICIENT CAST.
Every attention has been paid to the requirements of the play, embracing NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, MACHINERY, &c.
Box-sheet now open.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
The Management beg to announce a third
WEHLI
Grand Matinee
THURSDAY, March 2, at 2, assisted by distinguished artists. Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at the theatre; Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and at Weber's, 5th-av., and 16th-st.

WALLACK'S.
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
TUESDAY, Feb. 28—OURS.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29—A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
THURSDAY, March 2, for the first time in five years, Brougham's comedy,
ROMANCE AND REALITY,
on which occasion
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
will make his reappearance.
FRIDAY, March 3—HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
SATURDAY MATINEE, March 4—A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
SATURDAY NIGHT, second time,
ROMANCE AND REALITY.
MONDAY, March 6—Last time of
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,
and USED UP.
Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH, in preparation.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
DECIDED HIT OF THE NEW GRAND BALLET,
THE DEMONS' REVEL.
THE GREAT MAJILTONS,
THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS,
THE SIEGRIST BROTHERS,
And all the GRAND FEATURES appear.

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
TUESDAY, FEB. 28. HUGUENOTS.
Mrs. LICHTMAY in her great role as VALENTINE, with full chorus and orchestra.
Box-office now open.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
SIXTH AND LAST WEEK.
LAURA KEENE
IN
HUNTED DOWN.

FREE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
The private collection of Mr. Laurence Thomsen, of Baltimore, open EVERY DAY AND EVENING at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.
Choice examples of the best American and European artists will be found among them. They will be sold on the evening of TUESDAY, March 7.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—SEEBACH to-night. Farewell appearance of Mme. Seebach in her world-renowned role Marguerite, (Gretchen,) in Goethe's sublime creation, Faust. To-morrow—Seebach, in New-York, in Goethe's great work, Egmont. Thursday—Seebach, in Newark, in Faust.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM (CHAMBERS) of the Supreme Court, held at the Court-house, in the New City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1870.—Present: Hon. John R. Brady, Justice. WILLIAM F. DURANT, Mordecai R. Sprague and Pierson Mattox, plaintiffs, against JAMES W. DAVIS, James A. Gessner, Timothy P. Richards, William Ruth, John Doe, Richard Roe and Susan Doe, composing, with the plaintiffs, the firm of Davis, Sprague & Company; James W. Davis, James H. Gessner, John Brown, William Brown and Sarah Brown, co-partners, composing the firm of J. W. Davis & Associates; Thomas C. Durant, Oliver Ames, John Duff, Sidney Dillon, Henry S. McComb, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Benjamin E. Bates and Elizabeth Davis, wife of James W. Davis, defendants.—On motion of Clark Bell, Esq., attorney and counsel for the plaintiffs, and after hearing D. W. Gillett, Esq., of counsel for the defendants James W. Davis and James H. Gessner, and Messrs. Hammond and Pomeroy, of counsel for the defendants T. C. Durant, John Duff, Sidney Dillon, Benj. E. Bates, H. S. McComb, Cornelius S. Bushnell and Oliver Ames, all parties that have appeared consenting,

It is ordered, That all persons, parties and corporations having claims against the firms of "Davis, Sprague & Company," and "James W. Davis and Associates," or either or both of said firms, present the same, together with their proofs, in support of the validity thereof, to A. A. Redfield, Esq., the referee heretofore appointed in this action, at his office, No. 20 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days from and after the service upon them, respectively, of a copy of this order.

And it is further ordered, That any claim against either of said firms, not so presented within the time above limited, shall be excluded from participation in the fund in question in this action, and from all funds that may come into the hands of the receiver herein.

And it is further ordered, That the said referee take proof in support of and adversely to the validity of any and all claims so submitted to him, and determine upon the validity thereof, and the amount justly due for principal and interest thereon, and from time to time report, as shall seem convenient to him, said claims, together with his findings of law and of fact thereon.

And it is further ordered, That service of this order may be made upon the several parties, persons or corporations having claims or alleging demands against said firms, or either of them, as follows:

1. By delivering to them personally a copy of this order, and leaving the same with them.

2. By leaving a true copy thereof at the place of residence of said person or persons, with some person found at such place of residence, or at the office of such corporation, with some officer, director, clerk or employe of such corporation, and that said service, whether personally or by copy, left at residence or office, may be served without the State of New-York, if the said person or corporation to be served reside out of this State, or

3. By publishing this order once in each week successively in the following newspapers, to wit:

The Omaha *Herald*, a paper published in Omaha, Neb.

The Laramie *Sentinel*, a paper published at Laramie, in the Territory of Wyoming, and in the New-York *Times*, a paper published in the City of New-York, for the space of seven weeks.

And it is further ordered, That the publication so made shall be deemed full and sufficient service upon all such persons and corporations so alleging claims against both or either of said firms. And that all claims whatsoever not so presented by any person or corporation within twenty days after publication of this order has been duly made as herein provided, shall be excluded from all participation in the fund in question in this action, and from all funds that may come into the hands of the receiver.
(A true copy.) CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNTY.—JOHN K. UNDERHILL, plaintiff, against MATHEW J. BYRNE and Catharine M. Byrne, his wife, Sarah Condon, Michael James Condon, Kate Kelly, James Fitzpatrick Kelly, Andrew Kelly, Theodore Kelly, Sarah Condon, as executrix, and Edward G. Fitzpatrick, nominated as executor of the last will and testament of Julia T. Kelly, deceased, Ellen Murray, Thomas J. Mullery, Joseph Higbie and George Moore, defendants.—Summons for relief—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, New-York, at his office in the Court-house of said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Court-st., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated January 14, 1871.
R. C. UNDERHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
New No. 44 Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, in the Court-house of said county, at the City of Brooklyn, New-York, on the 16th day of January, in the year 1871.
R. C. UNDERHILL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
fe7-law6wT*

COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM HENRY HEWLETT, plaintiff, against MATHEW J. BYRNE, and Catharine M. Byrne, his wife, Sarah Condon, Michael James Condon, Kate Kelly, James Fitzpatrick Kelly, Andrew Kelly, Theodore Kelly, Sarah Condon, as executrix, and Edward G. Fitzpatrick, nominated as executor of the last will and testament of Julia T. Kelly, deceased, Patrick O'Riley and Sybila Beugle, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, New-York, at his office in the Court-house of said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Court-street, corner of Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated January 14, 1871.
R. C. UNDERHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
New No. 44 Court-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, in the Court-house of said county, at the City of Brooklyn, New-York, on the 16th day of January, in the year 1871.
R. C. UNDERHILL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
fe7-law6wT*

THE COAL CRISIS.

No Compromise Between the Operators and the Miners.

Public Interest Unabated—The Railroad and Coal Operators—Meeting of the Middle-Men—Movements of the Miners—The State of the Market—Sufferings of the Poor.

The public mind continues to be absorbed in the question of the stock, price, and prospective advance of coal. The Sabbath-day rest has scarcely allayed the general excitement. Even the overcautious, who previously had regarded the matter as a speculative sensation, became convinced of the serious facts of the case, as they have been published in the TIMES. The more doubtful, who visited some of the almost depleted coal-yards, stared briefly but ominously at the situation, and made haste to purchase what they absolutely needed elsewhere.

TIMELY ECONOMY.

The majority of housekeepers appear to have profited by the advice given in these columns last week, and are economizing with almost as much earnestness as though we were in besieged Paris. Many who never before have deigned to be economical are now daily supervising the sifting of all their ashes, separating the cinders, moistening the residue and cautiously mixing the mass with fresh coal. This is found to be really excellent fuel for all household purposes, except that it will not afford such a sharp, quick and enduring heat for baking-ovens as new coal. Large quantities of coke are also being used. The saloons, oyster and chop houses that are destitute of coal declare that coke is quite as good, although more troublesome and dirty. It makes a good, quick, hot fire, and burns clean, with but a slight proportion of clinkers. Wood, charcoal, chips and other articles that burn freely are also being extensively used.

EFFECT OF THE PRECAUTIONS.

These precautions are having a most beneficial effect upon the situation. Retailers declare that their sales have received a perceptible check. Friday and Saturday they were overwhelmed with applications for coal. Yesterday they remarked that other substances were being improvised, and the first thrill of alarm that excited the people seemed to have been allayed by our timely suggestions. But it is an unquestionable fact that the matter is of too serious a nature to be treated with any degree of unconcern. The cause of the trouble is as unsettled as it was before. Every day a settlement is delayed entails a tremendous pecuniary loss. Everybody is affected in some degree, from the great capitalists to the small householders and the poor.

THE RAILROAD AND COAL OWNERS.

The great railroad and coal corporations are already groaning with their vexatious burdens, but present an unflinching front to the miners. They declare that nothing will induce them to relax their determination. All day yesterday their offices were the scenes of earnest and anxious consultations. Messages were constantly interchanged by telegraph between their agents at the mines, the Union committees, and prominent iron and other manufacturers. Much of this was, of course, confidential. No communications of an official character were received from the miners' head-quarters, but a great many individual conferences between intelligent miners and the mine agents occurred. The result was unsatisfactory. Until sundown nothing had occurred that will be likely to materially change the aspect of affairs.

All the coal companies are exceedingly anxious to controvert the prevailing idea that they are profiting by this state of affairs or that they even anticipated it. On the contrary, they wish it asserted that they have no coal on hand either here or at the mines. In proof of the sincerity of this statement they refer to printed handbills, about 200,000 of which were distributed last August, offering to all retail consumers who would engage one or more tons before the first of November, to deliver the same at any time desired during the months of December, January, February and March, at the following rates: Grate, $6; stove, $6 50; egg, $6; chestnut, $5 50. They are now fulfilling these contracts, and have barely sufficient stock to do so.

THE MIDDLE-MEN'S SECRET MEETING.

The middle-men had a meeting in Trinity Building yesterday. It was largely attended and the proceedings were animated. The entire question was freely discussed, and all sorts of movements in alleviation of the principal difficulty and their own quandary, were suggested. The main point at issue, of course, was the way to get coal to sell. The market in its present exhausted condition, is a barren and deserted field to them, for besides having for the time their "occupation gone," they helplessly incur the wrath of all their customers. Without judging of the exact source of blame, those of the retailers whose empty yards and bins resound with the reproaches of clamorous customers, in turn vent their exasperation upon the middle-men. After a great deal of rambling conversational discussion, the most vital point was reached by proposing the question of the reduction of the tariff upon North American coal productions. There seemed to be an unanimous and earnest feeling in favor of such a measure, and the support of the meeting is said to have been promised in that direction. The general opinion seemed to be against the miners principally, and the coal corporations and railroads partially, as responsible for the present evils. Nothing, however, was said of certain middle-men who are reported to have taken considerable advantage of the crisis, vastly to their pecuniary benefit. Altogether, the results as well as the proceedings of this convocation were quite indefinite, the main points established being relative to their professional business. The most definite fact adduced was, that outside of a few coal-yards there is scarcely any stock to be had in the City.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MINERS.

There has been a flood of private correspondence between the miners in the Pennsylvania regions and their business and familiar friends here. Yesterday the quantity had largely increased, and the evidences of their determination were plentiful. But while the feeling against the coal and railroad corporations is unanimous, there are indications of a want of cohesiveness among the various branch unions. In some instances this amounts to positive disaffection. Some of these miners, although a rough-and-ready set, are very intelligent, seize the salient points of a question affecting their interests, and combat it with an ability and promptitude that is as novel as it is surprising. One of them said: "You think that us miners, because we don't have much book-learning, are led by some of our bosses like calves with a halter around their necks. It isn't so. We are not as easily deceived as all that. We don't believe in all the doings of these 'unions.' Not by a long shot. A good many of us will not stay in these unions another season. In fact, if this strike is carried on much longer, we wont stand it anyhow. Some of us believe in meeting the coal companies and making a compromise. None of us believe in working for just what they may choose to give us. We are united there. We think it a great deal better to work on fair wages all the year rather than have a strike. A strike is a bad thing. We can, but we don't, save enough money to stand it. We don't get along comfortably through it. Our families suffer. A strike don't do us any good that way. What we want is fair pay and fair play, and work all the year round. The coal companies and the people lose more money by our troubles than if we were treated decently. It is all very nice for these coal men in New-York to say what they please, and have their side of the story get to the public; but if everybody could be at the mines, and see us they would think on our side. We are not rioters. We have abided the law. We have kept the peace although the railroad employes have tried to provoke us to break it. All we want is right, and that we mean to have. We have got 150,000 votes, and we will cast them for our friends. Our politics and bread are close together."

Another one said: "We are going to stick together through this fight, but those head-centres are not a going to handle us another year as they do now. They don't take heed to what our opinions are. We don't believe in extremes. A good many of the young lads want the highest prices and are very stiff-necked. But the old men know better. We don't want to lay off idle any time. It is a bad thing for us in every way, especially so with the lads. I tell you what, it would be better for everybody concerned if we had steady work at good wages. We want to go to work. We must go to work. We are going to make the companies compromise. There is one thing sure: some of our fellows are so hard up and the families so pinched that something must be done, or there will be more trouble. A good many of us blame the union bosses for about half of the trouble. They have got to meet the companies half way."

SUFFERING IN THE COAL REGIONS.

In the Luzerne region affairs are assuming a most serious aspect. There is a great deal of destitution and little or no relief. It is said that although each member of these unions contributes $1 per week toward a relief and sick fund while work lasts, the treasuries are empty. The same, in different degrees, may be said of other districts, the Schuylkill, Scranton and Luzerne being prominently in that strait. The best informed of the miners are beginning to murmur against the dictatorship of JOHN SINEY, President of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Union. A general conference of the leaders occurs today at Pittston, and another in the Luzerne region to-morrow. It is said that the Grand Council that abrogated the $2 50 basis, unanimously agreed upon for this county in 1871, will meet on Wednesday at Mahonoy City. It is presumed that no action will be taken on the proposition made by the meeting held in Philadelphia until the Council acts. Important results are expected in both instances. Trade of all kinds has suffered severely, and a continuance of the present condition of affairs will be ruinous to many dealers. This state of things affects the whole locality. There are no collieries working near Pittston. Several prominent ones are open near Kingston and Wilkesbarre. The coal mined is not shipped, however, in consequence of the exorbitant tolls. The general impression is that it will be a month, at least, before any of the anthracite article reaches the cities, and even then it will be in a small quantity.

CONDITION OF THE MARKET.

The condition of the market in this City, yesterday, showed little variation from our previous report. At wholesale the stock is so small, and the prices so fluctuating, that no exact quotations can be made. The retail trade maintains prices at $10 to $14 or $15; $11 50 may be accounted the average. The amount of sales has lessened. In some cases the owners of emptied yards have allowed the poor to come and dig up the refuse coal, and sift and carry it away. Heartless grocers take advantage of the panic, and charge eighteen or twenty cents per peck. This in the face of the fact that no actual coal famine has yet seized us. Coke is being extensively used. It can be had at $5 per chaldron. Of course, these prices will all be increased as the supply diminishes. Should the obstinacy of the contestants last a few more days, the prices will be greatly increased.

SCARCITY IN OTHER PLACES.

This City is not the only locality where the people suffer so greatly from the scarcity. Many villages and towns in the interior of this State are in the same trouble. Newburg, on the Hudson, where the Pennsylvania Company have their principal depot, is entirely destitute. Coal is being carried in wagons from points along the Erie road—other places are no better off. It is estimated that there are not more than 25,000 tons, or about one month's supply, in Boston, and the price is $12 a ton. The complaint of scarcity and high prices also exists at Providence, Worcester, Fitchburg, and other manufacturing sections. The Boston *Journal* says that the amount of coal brought into the city from Jan. 1 up to the present time is 9,922 tons, while last year the number of tons brought to the port in January and February was 20,019 tons.

In New-Jersey and the New-England States a similar state of affairs exists. The Erie Railway has not yet effected any arrangements for supplying Paterson with coal. It is said that the vast line of cars on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, between Rutherford Park and Hoboken, are partly empty or filled with coal belonging to private persons.

It is said that a number of car-loads have arrived at Paterson via the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and are guarded by a cordon of Police.

SUFFERING AMONG THE POOR.

The sufferings of the poor during the reign of this coal terror have been severe. During ordinary times, with the utmost economy, they are scarcely able to buy enough fuel to prepare their food. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, many of them were fireless. The missionaries relate pathetic stories. In many of the large tenement-houses of the lower class there have been families who have been forced to eat uncooked food. Some have applied to the mission houses for victuals, and the little ones who attend the mission schools tell how their whole family have gone to bed early, and huddled together for warmth. Nor are these the only ones. Some in better circumstances have been proportionately pinched. A merciful Providence tempers the season so that there is no danger of the poor being frost-bitten, but the chill, damp night air is very uncomfortable and dangerous to health. To add to the general state of alarm, it has been intimated that the bakers intend to increase the price for bread, if the coal and wood rates advance any more. Other articles will sympathize of course. One of the greatest opportunities for benevolence that ever was offered is in distributing fuel and food just at this time. It should not be done at random. The established charitable agencies alone can discriminate between the needy and the pretenders.

THE COAL MINES.

Meeting of the Lehigh Miners—They Refuse the Proffered Terms—Fifty Cents a Ton Demanded.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Feb. 27.—At a large meeting of miners, held on Saturday, at Hazelton, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the working men of the Lehigh region will not accept the terms dictated by the operators, railroad companies and others, as we, the miners, think the terms of 1870 are the only ones we can live by, and will accept no less.

Resolved, That it is worth fifty cents to a country shoemaker to peg on half-soles of a pair of boots, and we honestly think the miner worthy of fifty-five cents for mining a ton of coal, when taking into account the risk of life and time, cost of labor, powder, oil, tools and clothing, which amounts to at least one-half of that amount, therefore reducing the actual price paid for mining a ton of coal to twenty-seven and one-half cents.

A motion was made and carried that no colliery should go to work upon terms offered without first submitting them to a Region meeting for approval. A motion was adopted that all coal taken out during suspension be paid for on the basis and sliding scale of 1870, at the price for which coal sells at the resumption of work.

CALLING THE CALENDAR.

Commencing Criminal Trials at the United States Circuit Court—Judge Woodruff's Charge to the Grand Jury—Fining Delinquent Jurors—List of Cases for the Term.

Judge WOODRUFF sat at the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, for the purpose of disposing of criminal cases.

A Grand Jury was impauneled, of which Mr. WILLIAM H. SMITH was appointed foreman. The members were charged by Judge WOODRUFF, who said that there were many cases to be tried at that term, and adverted to the offenses which would be the subject of investigation. He said that one of the principal questions to be brought before them was in reference to the treatment of seamen on board of vessels. It was necessary that there should be proper discipline established and enforced on board vessels, as the Captains had no opportunity to call in the aid of the officers of the law to preserve order, but after taking that fact into consideration they should see that seamen be protected from brutal treatment. The Judge then referred to the cases of counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money which are on the calendar, and also to the cases involving violations of the Revenue and Customs laws. The Grand Jury subsequently retired, after which Assistant District-Attorney PURDY presented a criminal calendar consisting of fifty-five cases. Judge WOODRUFF assigned days for the trial of several of the cases, as follows:

Peter Johnson, attempt to create a revolt on shipboard, and Joseph Hartnett, opening letters, Feb. 28; Christian Hartell, opening letters, and J. Woodruff Lewis, bounty frauds, March 1; Capt. Josiah L. Grindle, cruel and unusual punishment on the high seas, Daniel J. Kelly, embezzling letters, and Jas. O'Neil, perjury, March 2; Chas. Purdoe, Jas. Meredith, Samuel A. Duncan and Frederick Allen, murder on the high seas, March 3; Louis Zellner and David Herring, counterfeiting, March 6; George P. Chadwick and Robert Massey, non-payment of special tax as lottery dealers, March 7; Alexis Nicolas, counterfeiting, and George F. Dunning, presenting false vouchers to the Government, March 8; Louis Meyer, counterfeiting, and Charles H. Purdy, smuggling bay-oil, March 9; E. J. Oakley, embezzling the funds of a national bank, and David Leech, murder on the high seas, March 13. There were several cases reserved, among which were the following: Egbert Ten Eyck, forging Pay-masters' checks; Morris S. Hill, embezzling the funds of a national bank; Benona Howard, counterfeiting revenue stamps; Leipsiger and Berringer, conspiracy to defraud the Government; William Quirk, fraudulent voting; Owen Gannon, resisting a United States officer; Christopher E. Duggan, embezzling letters; and Gen. Thomas Jordan and Domingo Ruiz, violation of the Neutrality act. There were about twenty-five indictments against lottery-dealers called, but no special day was fixed for the trial of any of them. The following are the names of the accused: John E. McIntyre, Phillip Siebert, Frederick Bauer, Lewis Nuoline, Charles Noelke, Christian Walsh, William Morton, George Glatthaar, Lawrence Boorman, George Fitzner, George P. Berk, Jacob Abrahams, Justin Feorie, Francis Seil, James Loader, Charles Bellow, Frederick Gerald, Anton Diederick, George Rothemer, Theodore Kuppel, Benjamin Neffies, Christian Napling, and Gertrude Fischer. The case of William J. Getty, charged with opening letters, was called, but the accused not making his appearance, his bail bond was declared forfeited. After the calendar had been arranged, the case of John T. Lawrence, indicted for stealing letters, was called on for trial. The names of several gentlemen were called as petit jurors, but no response being received from any of them, a fine of $50 was imposed on each, as follows: Isaac H. Bailey, E. N. Lawrence, Josiah S. Leavitt, Frederick M. Winston. Notices to show cause why fines should not be imposed for non-attendance as jurors, were ordered to be served on the following-named gentlemen, who were subpœnaed, but failed to attend: John Hopkins, Charles C. Hatch, H. C. Hardy, Edward C. Hatch, James L. Jackson and George Westfeldt. A verdict of guilty was found against Lawrence, who was remanded for sentence. Mosch Radasalgevits, a Russian, charged with opening letters, pleaded guilty on two counts, and was subsequently remanded. The Court finally adjourned until this morning.

EXTRAORDINARY LIBEL SUIT.

Two Arrests Ordered by Judge Barnard at the Instigation of Count Johannes—Value of Personal Liberty $50 Per Head.

"GEORGE, the Count JOHANNES," yesterday enacted the farce of commencing a suit for libel against two gentlemen associated with the TIMES. Some weeks since there was read in the Court of General Sessions, in connection with the trial of one JAMES HUGHES, charged with larceny, an affidavit sworn to by one ALBERT F. CRAIG, in which he charged the existence of a conspiracy between certain parties, including "JOHANNES," to obtain the reward of the Nathan murder by securing the conviction of some person of the crime. This affidavit was publicly read in Court, and published in all the daily papers of this City, including the TIMES. After all these weeks have elapsed, "Count JOHANNES" has brought his preposterous suit. The persons who finally consented to become his bondsmen to the extent of $100, ($250 is almost the invariable amount in such cases,) are JASON H. TUTTLE, of No. 209 Skillman-street, Brooklyn, and JOHN R. NORRIS, No. 86 Nassau-street, New-York. "The Count" asks damages in the modest sum of $75,000, and as his grounds for the recovery of them he sets forth in his complaint the following grave and startling allegations: That he is an attorney-at-law, and resides at "LEGGETT'S new Hotel;" that he is a "public lecturer and oratorical illustrator of the Holy Scriptures, and of works of SHAKESPEARE and other poets, and a public author and writer for the public journals, which, apart from his higher aspiration for honorable fame, are his means of income, emolument and profit; that since the publication of the affidavit charged as libelous, he has endured intense mental sufferings, and wounded feelings, *the more poignant from his proverbial sensitiveness, and respect for public opinion*; that he has been grossly insulted in the corridors of the Court-house, and in the public streets, and in going to and from his law office, and by foul and abusive language; that such foul and abusive language, and epithets of hatred, contempt and ridicule have been hurled at his devoted head as the effect of this alleged libel; that his professional signs have been torn down from his law-office door, and the directory board stolen and carried away; that he has been assaulted on board a Fulton Ferry boat, thus jeopardizing his life and that of others, should any one strike as well as threaten him;"—all of which he charges as the result of this same alleged libel, and to all of which, and much more, "The Count" makes oath.

On this bond for $100, executed by "The Count" and his two sureties, Judge BARNARD yesterday granted an order of arrest against the defendants, directing that they be held to bail in $10,000 each, and the latter, on being notified that such an order had been made, filed the required bonds with the Sheriff. In the Sheriff's office every reasonable courtesy was shown to the defendants.

Young Men's Christian Association—Monthly Meeting—Address by Rev. Mr. Hitchcock.

The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was very slimly attended last evening, and the reports of the various committees represented a manifest lack of spiritual interest in the devotional meetings. The Social and Religious Committee maintain thirteen cottage prayer-meetings, which have proved successful. The Employment Committee furnished or found employment for sixteen out of a very large number of applicants for work and pecuniary aid. The Membership Committee recommend the election of 116 associate, 67 active members and 1 counseling member. The Glee Club sang several pieces during the evening. Rev. Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, addressed the meeting briefly on the "Abuse of the Thinking Faculties, or Mental Waste." The power of thought and its importance was pointed out, and a few of the many ways in which it may be abused and weakened were indicated. First, by disuse. There are many minds, he said, which rust out. It requires effort to think and persistent effort to think well. Every man should learn to think and act for himself, even if others can think better and lay claim to infallibility. Second, the limitation of thought is an abuse, a waste. It produces narrow-mindedness and disgusting egotism. We should look at both sides of every question, and love truth for its own sake. Thirdly, an aimless, desultory understanding, in which the soul takes refuge, is wasting thought. The habit is what does the harm, and that is easily formed. And, fourthly, the employment of thought upon wrong and unworthy objects. As a man thinketh in his heart so is he. The importance of right thinking was therefore enforced and the closing reflection was given in the words of the Apostle, "whatsoever things are pure, lovely and of good report, &c., think on these things."

The Chairman subsequently made a few remarks in regard to the danger with which the Association is threatened, namely, of losing its spiritual power in its material prosperity. He urged closer attention to prayer and devotion, and especially to the religious meetings of the Association.

Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at the Wigwam, Forty-ninth-street, Mr. GEORGE P. BRADFORD in the chair.

Several new members were proposed and admitted. The report of the Treasurer was received and referred to a committee of three, for the purpose of being audited.

The motion of Mr. E. L. BULLOCK, which was laid over from the last meeting, was taken up and read by the Secretary. The resolution called upon all good Republicans to bury all personal feeling, and to unite once again to fight the common enemy, the Democratic Party. They hail with pleasure the acceptance of the office of Chairman of the Union Republican General Committee by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, as an omen of peace, and they pledge to him their united support to carry out those principles which are for the best interest of the cause—unity and harmony. They appeal to the members of the State Central Committee, and ask that no stumbling-block be thrown in their way to delay the good work which has commenced with such favorable auspices.

Mr. BULLOCK, the mover, said he understood the motion would not be unanimously received, and, for the sake of unanimity, he begged leave to withdraw it. Consent was given, and the motion was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. BULLOCK next said he was informed that there were sixteen additional appointments to be made in the Post-office, and he suggested that the Association take immediate steps to obtain a share of the appointments for members of their district.

The Chairman said that as there were twenty-one Assembly Districts and only sixteen appointments, their share would only amount to three-quarters of a man. [Laughter.]

It was moved and seconded that Mr. JOHN H. RUSSELL be appointed a committee to wait on the Postmaster, as the representative of the Association, and to demand a portion of the patronage.

Mr. ELLINGER suggested that the matter be referred to the Committee on Appointments.

After some further discussion the Association adjourned, without taking any action on Mr. BULLOCK'S motion.

The Hamilton Opera-House Drawing—The Winner of the First Prize Not Yet Found.

There is but one of the offices of the Hamilton Opera-house lottery in this City open, and that, since the publication of the numbers drawing the principal prizes, has been besieged by a continual stream of eager questioners. Anxious faces, expressive of doubt and expectation, appear at the agency, and voices with slight tremors of excitement, inquire for official information. When told by the cool and smiling gentleman behind the counter that their hopes as to the great prizes are groundless, they leave the place with the hope that they may draw some of the thousands, or at least the hundreds, and so they flatter themselves with delusions, until the loss of their $5 greenback, and the chance of sudden wealth becomes a grim and undeniable fact. The subject is the cause of much gossip and interest in the City, and as it is said by the agent the greater number of the tickets have been sold here, it is not to be wondered at that there should be a consequent excitement. The number which drew the capital prize, No. 28,889, was sold by the agent on Saturday, at 10 A. M., but the individual who bought it has not yet made his appearance. A clerk in the St. Nicholas Hotel, name unknown, drew a $1,000 prize, and a woman residing in Greene-street, name also unknown, drew one of the same magnitude. It is also stated at the office that several $500 prizes have been drawn by tickets sold in New-York. The fortunate man who drew the Opera-house is described by the agent as a rough-looking man, having somewhat the appearance of a country farmer. He said, after a few minutes' hesitation, "I will take the first ticket that comes up," and doing so, he paid his five dollars. He then remarked, with an air of confidence, "If I should draw the Opera-house, how would I manage to get any benefit from it here?" A gentleman in hearing suggested that it might be sent on in a registered letter, and the man seemed to receive this solution of the problem with some seriousness. There is another individual who had a dream in which the number 28,809 appeared to him. He bought the ticket bearing that number, and had so much faith in his dream that he will not abandon the idea that he has drawn the capital prize until he sees the official drawing published in full. He thinks that by some clerical error a figure eight has been turned to naught.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The trial of the suit brought by the Government against WM. G. WELD, RICHARD BAKER, Jr., GEO. W. WELD, and FREDERICK W. BAKER, for the recovery of $400,000 for alleged frauds in the transportation of 2,332,434 pounds of sugar, was continued before Judge BLATCHFORD, at the United States District Court, yesterday. The principal evidence was in regard to the standards of weight at Manila, from which place the sugar was imported. District-Attorney DAVIS, and Assistant District-Attorney EMERSON, conducted the case for the Government.

The Central Park Meteorological Report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 30.108 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M., Feb. 23, 30.504 inches; minimum, at 0h. 0m. A. M., Feb. 19, 29.622 inches; range, .882 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 34.7°; maximum, at 12 M., Feb. 25, 53.2°; minimum, at 7 A. M., Feb. 22, 10.5°; range, 32.7°. Feb. 20, rain from 9 P. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, .06 inch; Feb. 21, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 5 A. M., amount of water, .16 inch; total amount of water for week, .22 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 927 miles.

Mr. EMMET OLCOTT, an American student of the University at Berlin, repeated last evening, at the Turn Hall, in Orchard-street, before the Turnverein, his lecture in German, entitled "The Crown Prince's Pass," embracing an interesting narrative of his adventures, vicissitudes and narrow escapes as bearer of dispatches in France, in the early part of the war. The proceeds will go to the German relief fund.

JEREMIAH LANE, of No. 476 Pearl-street, had a quarrel on St. Valentine's Day with JOHN DAVIS, a butcher, residing at No. 50 Park-street, when the latter seized a knife and stabbed his opponent in the breast, inflicting a serious wound. DAVIS was arrested at the time, but LANE was unable to appear against him until yesterday, when Justice DOWLING held the prisoner for trial.

Early yesterday morning SARAH SEAL, who lives at No. 29 Perry-street, while intoxicated, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the East River, at the foot of Rivington-street, but was rescued with great difficulty by Officer JOHN MARTIN, of the Eleventh Precinct, and taken to the Union Market Police Station-house, where she was locked up after she had been fully resuscitated.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder HACKETT sentenced GEO. H. MARSHALL to four years and nine months at hard labor in the State Prison, on two indictments for forgery, one of $56 and another of $11,000. The same sentence was pronounced against CHARLES WILKINSON and HARRIS TUCKER, for stealing $1,440 in jewelry.

Rev. MASON GALLAGHER, of Brooklyn, will deliver his popular lecture, on "Ireland and the Irish," this evening, at Association Hall, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The proceeds will be applied to the fund of the Senior Bible Class of the Forsyth-street M. E. Church. The hall will, doubtless, be well filled.

ALEXANDER WINDERFF was committed to answer at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, on a charge of stabbing JOHN DELANEY in the breast with a knife, on Sunday evening. Both parties were sailors, belonging to the steam-ship *Nebraska*, now lying at Pier No. 46.

ANDREW H. LOVELL, the reputed leader of a gang of gypsies encamped at the corner of Sixty-first-street and Fourth-avenue, who was arrested on Saturday for passing a counterfeit $2 bill, was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, and was discharged, the complainant not being able to identify the money.

The ladies of the Thirteenth-street Welsh Presbyterian Church, between Second and Third avenues, will hold a sociable tea party to-morrow (Wednesday,) evening. Several eminent Welsh clergymen will be present, and a good time may be anticipated.

MOSES ROTHSCHILD, of the firm of ROTHSCHILD & Co., of No. 38 White-street, who was arrested on a charge of defrauding HOGUET & Co., his creditors, while insolvent, was discharged by Commissioner BETTS, yesterday, the evidence failing to show intent.

The statement made in some of the morning papers that Alderman WOLTMAN is seriously unwell is erroneous. He has been very sick but not seriously so, and is reported to be recovering. Neither Board of the Common Council met yesterday.

The collection of the late JOHN HALPIN, for many years one of the most distinguished engravers of the country, consisting of paintings, water colors, etchings, engravings, and books is to be sold this evening at LEAVITT'S, Clinton Hall, for the benefit of his family.

The Methodist Book Concern Sub-Committee has not yet determined upon the names of experts to be chosen. The time since the first meeting last week, has been consumed in examining the recommendations of applicants and in discussing the merits of each.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday at No. 2,353 Third-avenue, in the case of HANNAH M. LOVE, who poisoned herself on Saturday by swallowing Paris green. No motive could be ascertained for the act. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

A fire occurred yesterday morning on the third floor of No. 243 East Twenty-eighth-street, doing a damage of $300 to the furniture, and $150 to the building, which is owned by G. M. HOFFMAN, of No. 298 Third-avenue.

ROBERT MASSEY, a lottery-dealer, was arrested on a bench warrant, yesterday, and subsequently gave bail before Commissioner SHIELDS to appear for trial on a charge of nonpayment of the special Government tax.

BROOKLYN.

The body of JOHN MCCLUSEN, who was employed as watchman on board the elevator *Leigh*, was found floating in the basin of the Atlantic Dock yesterday morning. The deceased was missed from his post on Sunday evening, and his hat having been found floating in the water, the supposition is that he fell overboard accidentally and was drowned.

The illicit whisky business in the Fifth Ward has within the last few weeks assumed such alarming dimensions that the Revenue authorities are seriously meditating another raid upon that section of the city. District-Attorney TRACY has, it is said, recommended to the Government the propriety of amending the law, so as to permit the Attorney-General to extemporise a civil posse of deputy-marshals to constitute the legal support of the Assessors when making seizures.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday and passed the resolution for the increase of the Fire Department over the veto of the Mayor. The resolution authorizes the addition of three engines and one hook and ladder company to the force now existing, at an expense of $105,000. A resolution was also passed prohibiting any person, under a penalty of $20, from keeping any dog which shall, "by its whining or howling," disturb the neighborhood.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in a small frame house at the corner of Bergen-street and Buffalo-avenue, owned by HENRY GILMAN, and completely destroyed the premises. The property was valued at $300—fully insured in the Germania.

The Mayor, the members of the Water Board, and several other eminent citizens, will today visit the site of the proposed new reservoir, and at the same time make a thorough inspection of the present means of supplying the City with water.

LONG ISLAND.

Since the body of a convict who it is reported died of small-pox was brought from Blackwell's Island, to Long Island City, it has transpired, on investigation, that the friends of the persons who died on the Island are accustomed to take them over to the Long Island shore, as the authorities of Queens County permit the bodies to be buried without an investigation, which is not allowed by the New-York authorities. The keepers permit this, as it relieves them from much trouble. Much indignation is felt in Long Island City, and it is believed that the small-pox was introduced by this means into the city. Orders have been issued to the constables of the city, by the Mayor, to arrest any one attempting to smuggle into the city Blackwell Island's dead, in the future, and Coroner TEWKSBURY has determined to have an inquest over every such case.

The Board of Managers of the Queens County Agricultural Society met at their grounds, Mineola, yesterday. Appropriate resolutions were passed relative to the death of DAVID R. FLOYD JONES and SAMUEL T. TABOR, late Ex-Presidents of the Society. Other routine business followed, after which it was resolved to inclose the seven acres of land on the south of the grounds, which is the property of the Society. The Secretary was instructed to advertise for bids for furnishing material for the fence, and also for doing the work, and report at the next meeting. The Board adjourned to meet at Mineola March 27.

The cotton factory of GRANJEAN & KETCHUM, at Patchogue, was totally destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary, on Sunday night. Loss, $25,000; partially insured. Three hundred persons were thrown out of employment. The factory was owned by the OAKSMITHS.

The Excise Commissioners of Flushing are moving. Notices have been served on delinquent liquor-dealers, who have forgotten to take out a license. It is said the number of this class is largely in excess of those who paid up.

On Saturday night thieves effected an entrance to the store of WILLIAM HICKS, in Roslyn. They killed a dog which was kept in the store, and then blew open the safe, in which was $430. Four hundred dollars of the amount was in a pocket-book, which was blown into the middle of the room by the explosion, unperceived by the thieves, who received but the $30 for their trouble. It is evident they had not the tools with which to operate, as they broke into the railroad engine-house and appropriated hammers and chisels. They then took the hand-car and escaped. They did not disturb the dry goods.

The residents of Newtown propose to build a magnificent depot on the site of the present Flushing and North-side Railroad Depot. A subscription is being circulated for raising the necessary funds.

NEW-JERSEY.

The temperance organizations of Jersey City are about purchasing or renting a building, to be converted into reading, meeting, amusement, and refreshment rooms, for the convenience and entertainment of the members, and as a further security against the seductive influence of public billiard-rooms and restaurants.

About a week since a young dandy entered VAN DORAN'S clothing store in Elizabeth, and giving his name as WILLIAM B. ROBINSON, of the firm of ROBINSON & Co., Wall-street brokers, ordered a stylish outfit. On Saturday last he returned for his clothes, and telling VAN DORAN he would be back in a few minutes left the store. Failing to return after many hours, VAN DORAN grew suspicious of his customer's identity, and informed Chief of Police KERON of the affair, and in a short time the latter arrested the self-styled ROBINSON and he was arraigned before Justice FAIRBANKS, who directed him to give bonds to answer the charge. ROBINSON handed VAN DORAN a gold watch and chain, worth $200, as security for the payment of the clothes, which he accepted, and ROBINSON was discharged. Yesterday the clothier called on a jeweler named WADE to ascertain the true value of the watch, when he was informed that WADE sold the time-piece to ROBINSON on credit but a few days before.

The owners of meadow lands lying upon the bay front and Passaic between Jersey City and Newark yesterday held a meeting at the City Hall, Newark, to protect themselves against the proposed Driggs Drainage bill, now before the Legislature. Commissioners have been appointed by the Court to examine the estimates of the Company. These estimates reach the sum of $900,000, or $135 per acre, and also entitles the Company to lands lying on the Passaic River and bay front to the extent of 150 feet from the shore. These estimates are regarded as exorbitant, and it has been determined to resist them, and, if possible, defeat the bill.

WILLIAM TREADWELL, who was arrested last week on a charge of passing a counterfeit $20 bill on a stationer named KASHAW, in Jersey City, had a preliminary examination yesterday, before United States Commissioner MUIRHEAD, who committed him in default of $5,000 to appear for further examination on Saturday next. It is but fair to state, in behalf of the accused, that when told the bill was counterfeit he refunded KASHAW the $20, observing that he was unaware the bill was bogus, and KASHAW expresses a like opinion.

The case of JOSIAH WARD, on trial at Camden, for the murder of JOHN WADEY, was continued yesterday. It was given in evidence that WADEY was in the habit of carrying upon his person large sums of money, and of frequently and foolishly exhibiting it. Some of the notes which deceased is known to have carried, and which were carefully ironed out, were shown. The defence has not yet commenced, and the trial will probably occupy the entire week.

A Mrs. CLUVE, of Jersey City, was swindled out of $150 on Sunday night by two "bogus" jewelry operators, who stated that they were in need of money and would deposit two gold watches worth, eight times the above sum, as security for the payment of the same. The woman obliged the applicants, and to her grief found that the watches were oroide and that the men were swindlers.

One of the Princeton students discovered a young lad concealed under his bed, most probably with the intention of stealing when an opportunity offered. The discovery accounts for the mysterious disappearance of many little articles from the student's dormitories of late. The young rascal received a sound drubbing from the student, and was then allowed to depart.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company's bonds for the transportation of imported goods in bond over the roads controlled by the joint companies, have been approved by the Treasury Department.

Trains will be run today, for the first time, over the Midland Railroad from Paterson to Yampaugh, or Oakland, as it is to be called in the future.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A general army order has been issued as follows:

"In consideration of the reduced number of Pay-masters and places to carry out the requirements of General Order No. 7, 1871, on the recommendation of the Pay-master-General, the Departments and Divisions of Chief Pay-masters as heretofore designated in orders are abolished. The Pay-master-General will supply the chief Pay-masters of the Departments with the funds necessary for the payment of their respective Departments direct. The departments of Chief Pay-masters will transmit their periodical estimates for funds to the Pay-master-General direct. The Division of the Pacific is for the present excepted from the operation of this order.

Col. N. W. Brown, Assistant Pay-master-General, will assume the duties of Chief Pay-master of the Department of the East, relieving Major Henry Prince. Col. Daniel McClure, Assistant Pay-master-General, will assume the duties of Chief Pay-master of the Department of the South, relieving Major A. H. Seward. Lieut.-Col. Cary H. Fry, Deputy Pay-master-General, will assume the duties of Chief Pay-master of the Department of Missouri, relieving Major F. E. Hunt.

Department Chief Pay-masters will report to their proper Department Commanders and be stationed at the Department Head-quarters, unless otherwise directed by their Department Commanders.

Major T. H. Stanton, Pay-master, is detached from the Department of the East, and will wait orders in this city. Major J. W. Nichols, Pay-master, is detached from the Department of the South; he will close and make full return of his reconstruction disbursements without delay, and then report to the General commanding the Department of Dakota for duty in that Department.

Surgeon MacGruder has been ordered to proceed to St. Louis to attend the officers and their families, examine recruits and give medical attendance at the St. Louis Arsenal. Commodore Gillis has been ordered to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia. Surgeon DuBois has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the *Dictator*. The order assigning Surgeon Kennedy to the *Dictator* has been revoked.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 27.—American Securities opened firmer and closed quiet and steady. Stocks steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	91⅝	92	92
Consols for account	91⅝	92	92
United States 5-20s, 1862	91½	..	91¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90⅝	..	90¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	90⅜	..	90¼
United States 10-40s	88	..	88
Ill. Central R. R. Shares	109	..	109
Erie R. R. Shares	18¾	19	19
At. & Gt. W. R. R. Shares	30	..	30¼

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull and closed dull and easier; Middling Uplands opened at 7⅜d. and closed at 7¼d.@7⅝d.; Middling Orleans opened at 7⅜d. and closed at 7¼d.@7⅜d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipping at New-Orleans in March and April, not below good ordinary, at 7¼d.; do. on ship, loading at Charleston or Savannah in March or April, at 7 7-16d. for Middling. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat of all descriptions was active; California White buoyant at 11s. 10d. ₩ cental, and new Red Western Spring at 10s. 9s.@11s. 2d. for the lowest grades of No. 2 to the highest grades of No. 1; Red Winter, 11s. 3d.@11s. 4d. OATS, 3s. 3d. ₩ bushel. CORN, 36s. ₩ quarter for New. PROVISIONS—Pork, 95s. PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 14d. ₩ gallon; Turpentine, 37s.@37s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—LINSEED-OIL, £32 per ton, an advance of 5s. Calcutta LINSEED, 61s. 6d.@61s. 9d., an advance of 3d. SUGAR, 36s. ₩ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot.

ANTWERP, Feb. 27.—PETROLEUM, 50f. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—SUGAR—Prices stiff and quotations unchanged; sales of the week, 5,000 boxes and hhds.; exports for the week to foreign countries, 18,000 boxes and 3,200 hhds.; exports to the United States, 7,000 boxes and 3,000 hhds.; stock remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 155,000 boxes and 18,000 bhds. BACON dull. BUTTER flat. COAL-OIL steady at 4½ reals. FLOUR steady at $14 75@$15 50. HAMS active. LARD dull at 18¾c.@19c. TALLOW—Market supplied. POTATOES steady at $4 50@$4 75. HONEY active at 6 reals. LUMBER—Market supplied; White Pine, $26@$27; Pitch Pine, $25@$26 25. Box SHOOKS—Market supplied; quoted at 8¾@9 reals. Hogshead SHOOKS steady at $2 50@$2 62½. Empty HOGSHEADS in demand at $4@$4 25. FREIGHTS flat; Box Sugar to northern and southern ports in the United States, 75c.@80c.; Hogshead Sugar to northern and southern ports, $3 50@$4 25; hogshead of Molasses to northern and southern ports, $2 75@$3.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—FLOUR—Spring Extra quiet and firm. WHEAT firm at $1 26 cash and seller March; $1 27¾ seller April for No. 2; in afternoon, unsettled sales at $1 25⅝@$1 25¼. CORN firm, closed at 51¼c.; in afternoon dull at 50¾c.@51c. for No. 2. OATS firm at 49c. for No. 2. RYE dull at 89c.@90c. BARLEY dull at 78c. HIGHWINES firm and quoted at 85½c. for iron-bound. PROVISIONS closed at 12¾c. Mess PORK, $21 75 cash; $22@$22 12½, seller April. LARD steady at 12¼c.@12⅜c. cash. Live HOGS active at $7@$7 50. Dressed HOGS dull at $8 40. CATTLE very dull. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR advancing and in active demand; Extra, $6 25@$6 40. WHEAT buoyant and unsettled; sales at $1 36@$1 38. CORN steady and in moderate demand; sales at 55c. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK—Full prices asked; no demand; sales at $22. LARD—Stock withdrawn; higher prices anticipated. Bulk MEATS unchanged; sales 200,000 lbs. Shoulders at 7¾c. at Louisville, buyer first half of March; 8c. at Repley, cash. BACON—Demand light and holders firm; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Sides, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Sides generally held ¼c.@½c. higher. TOBACCO steady and in moderate demand. WHISKY buoyant and unsettled; 86c. asked.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 27.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales, 300 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, car-lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 52. CORN dull; sales, car-lots at 85c. OATS held at 80c. for Western. BARLEY—$1 for Prime Up-Lake Canada. RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL—$1 85 for Bolted; $1 75 for Unbolted ₩ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; SHORTS, $24@$25; SHIPSTUFFS $27@$28; MIDDLINGS, $30@$32 ₩ ton. HIGHWINES, 90½c.@90¾c. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour—to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 52c. Millfeed—to Boston, $7; to New-York, $6; to Albany, $5 20 ₩ ton.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—COTTON unchanged. Clover SEED sells at 11c.@11½c.; Timothy, $5 20; Flax-seed, $2 10. FLOUR very dull; Superfine, $5 37½@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6; other grades unchanged. WHEAT very quiet; Red Western, $1 57@$1 60; Pennsylvania do., $1 70@$1 40. RYE held at $1 10. CORN firmer; Yellow, 78c.; Mixed Western, 77c. OATS sell at 63c.@65c. COFFEE—Firm feeling; Rio, 14½c.@16c.; Laguayra, 16½c., gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES steady. PETROLEUM very quiet; Crude, 13½c.@13¾c.; Refined, 24½c. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—COTTON unchanged; Middling, 15c.; gross receipts, 295 bales; sales, 495 bales; stock, 15,335 bales. FLOUR active and firm. WHEAT firmer for low and medium grades, choice lots steady; Pennsylvania, $1 55@$1 60, other grades unchanged. CORN—White Southern less firm at 83c.@84c.; Yellow Southern firmer at 78c.@79c. OATS firmer at 58c.@60c. Mess PORK quiet at $23. BACON firm; Shoulders, 10c.; Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. HAMS, 17½c.@18c. LARD quiet at 13¼c. WHISKY steady at 91c.@92c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 27.—In store and afloat—Wheat, 457,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 172,000 bushels; Barley, 167,000 bushels; Peas, 1,750 bushels; Rye-malt, 25,000 bushels; Barley-malt, 16,000 bushels. FLOUR is firm and quiet. WHEAT advanced and strong; sales, 40,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee and Chicago, $1 40. CORN quiet; sales, five cars, new, sold at 71c., on the track. OATS dull and nominal. RYE neglected. SEEDS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY inactive. PORK dull, $22 50@$23. LARD dull at 13½c. HIGH WINES nominal.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—WHEAT entirely neglected. RYE and CORN dull; sales, two cars latter, No. 1 Western Mixed, at 84c., and a bag-lot round Yellow at 85c. BARLEY active; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 2 six-rowed State, in store, at $1 10; five cars do., deliverable in Troy, at $1 10; 130 bags choice two-rowed at Susquehanna Depot, at 98c., and 2,000 bags two-rowed State, in elevator, at 90c. OATS quiet; sales, 500 bushels State, in store, at 98c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.—TOBACCO—Sales, 212 hhds. common to good Lugs at $5 25@$6; Low to Medium Leaf, $6 50@$8. BAGGING very quiet and unchanged. COTTON steady, and supply light; Middling, 13¾c.@14c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $6. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 20. Other Grains unchanged. PROVISIONS steady. PORK, $22. LARD, BACON, Bulk MEATS and HAMS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY dull at 86c.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 27.—COTTON dull at 14¼c.@14½.; receipts, 2,502 bales; shipments, 5,475 bales. FLOUR quiet at $6@$8 50. CORN heavy at 72c.@73c. OATS dull and unsettled at 63c.@65c. LARD dull and a shade lower at 12½c.@14½c. PORK scarce and firm at $23@$23 25. Plain HAMS scarce. BACON—Sides dull at 11½c.@12¼c. Bulk MEATS dull and a shade lower; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Ribs, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 27.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 25¾; No. 1 at $1 28¾. OATS—No. 2 at 51c. CORN firm; No. 2 Mixed, 56c. RYE—No. 1 nominal at 77c. Dressed HOGS firm at $8 50. Mess PORK firm at $21 25. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—COTTON dull; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; net receipts, 10,269 bales; gross receipts, 10,694 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,584 bales; to Amsterdam, 1,398 bales; to Genoa, 3,129 bales; coastwise, 1,289 bales; sales, 3,700 bales; stock, 288,644 bales.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red, $1 41; No. 2 do., $1 35@$1 36. CORN nominal at 61c. OATS firmer; No. 1 State at 53c. PETROLEUM—Crude, nothing doing; Refined dull and unsettled at 22c.@22½c.

GALVESTON, Feb. 27.—COTTON quiet; good Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 1,726 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,188 bales; coastwise, 1,085 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 55,797 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c.; net receipts, 1,123 bales; exports, to the Continent, 825 bales; coastwise, 636 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 30,869 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 27.—COTTON in light demand; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 3,964 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,894 bales; coastwise, 2,362 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 81,146 bales.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 27.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT in fair demand and prices advanced; Extra, $1 51@$1 52; No. 1 at $1 43. CORN steady at 61c. HOGS dull at $8@$8 25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 27.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 50c. Strained ROSIN firm at $2. Crude TURPENTINE and TAR unchanged. COTTON dull.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 545 bales; gross receipts, 5,890 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 9,000 bales.

NORFOLK, Feb. 27.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 2,206 bales; exports coastwise, 3,378 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 3,511 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 27.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 118 bales; exports coastwise, 192 bales; stock, 3,845 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 27.—COTTON dull; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 1,265 bales; exports, coastwise, 50 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 82,585 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Weser	March 1	New-York	Bremen.
Pereire	March 1	New-York	Havre.
Cuba	March 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	March 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Assyria	March 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Siberia	March 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	March 4	New-York	Glasgow.
Helvetia	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Ismailia	March 4	New-York	Brest.
Nebraska	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

San Francisco	March 2	New-York	Bermuda.
Morro Castle	March 2	New-York	Havana.
Ocean Queen	March 4	New-York	Aspinwall.

Foreign Mails close at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, by the *Wisconsin*, at 10 A.M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on pier No. 46, North River, until 11:50 A.M. For France, by the *Pereire*, at 10 A.M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Weser*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 27.—*In steam-ship City of Paris, from Liverpool*.—Mr. Delasouse, wife, child and infant, W. F. Hathway, Thos. Richardson, Jos. Atkinson, H. Burkholder, Mr. Bilton, S. Solomon, E. Hen, Mr. McBride, A. D. H. Dixon, J. Bartlett, C. H. Parr, Mr. Foller, James Cohen, F. W. Thew, S. Gate, Mr. Barnsdon, Henry Bacon, C. H. Brook, Rev. Patrick E. Smith, Mr. Morrison, J. A. Rafters, Mrs. Minggy, child and infant, Miss E. Smith, M. Smith, Miss A. Smith, S. S. Levy, John Green, Miss M. Kinndly, J. E. Morris, Mr. McCarthy, Miss S. Knight, Mrs. Pepper.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:37 | Sun sets....5:51 | Moon sets..1:57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook....1:42 | Gov. Island.2:31 | Hell Gate....3:53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Trojan, (Br.,) Morrison, London, Henderson Brothers; Assyria, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers.

Ships Igoma, (Br.,) Hayes, Galveston, C. L. Wright & Co.; Viola, (Br.,) Slater, South-west Pass, for orders, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Barks Carl & Augusta, (N. G.,) List, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Hercules, (Rus.,) Ahlers, Lisbon, Funch, Edye & Co.; Rebecca, Goddard, Manson, Beyrout, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brigs Joseph Clark, Stahl, Oporto, S. C. Loud & Co.; America, (Br.,) Smith, Barcelona, E. Crowell & Co.; Erie, Sears, Martinique, Winchester & Town; Eastern Star, Foster, Demerara, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; Dunkeld, (Br.,) Horton, Liverpool, N. S., Boyd & Hincken.

Schrs. Mary S. Lunt, (Br.,) Simmons, Granada, B. J. Wenberg; Luisita, Underhill, Kingston, Ja., B. J. Wenberg; Addie Osborn, Matheson, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Enchantress, Phillips, Savannah; Frank Walter, Brewster, Richmond; W. Jones, Babb, Boston; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, Feb. 16 via Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Feb. 19, lat. 49 30, lon. 23 30, signaled Company's steamer bound east, supposed City of Brussels.

Steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans, Feb. 18, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Had thick fog from 2 A. M. on Sunday up to 4 on Monday. Feb. 21, Mr. Fische died of heart disease, and was buried at sea.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston 24th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. 25th inst., at 9½ A. M., passed steam-ship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah, at 10½ A. M., steam-ship South Carolina, do. for Charleston; passed all day Sunday through excessive fogs, so dense as to render necessary the blowing of steam-whistles at intervals of one minute each.

Steam-ship City of Galveston, Eldridge, Galveston 19th inst., via Key West 23d, with cotton, hides, &c. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. 24th inst., in Straits of Florida, saw schr. J. Morton, (of Windsor,) bound N.

Steam-ship Mary Sanford, Chadwick, Wilmington, N. C., 24th inst., with mdse. &c. to Evans, Ball & Co. Had fine weather until 1 P. M. 26th inst., since then heavy fogs, so dense as to render necessary the blowing of steam whistles must all the time.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Lockwood, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship William P. Clyde, Parker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Lina, (N. G.,) Eberbrook, Glasgow 42 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr.—vessel to Chas. Luling & Co. Took the southern passage, and had heavy W. gales up to Feb. 19, from thence moderate weather; Feb. 1, during a heavy gale, shipped a heavy sea, which badly injured three men about the legs and arms; lost and split sails and stove the second cabin-door and filled the cabin with water; Feb. 12, saw a large ship laying to, under lower maintopsail, on the westerly tack, then she tacked made all sail, and started to eastward.

Bark Henry P. Lord, (of Harpswell,) Pinkham, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to master. Had rough weather to Hatteras, and has been 4 ds. N. of that point.

Bark John G. Hall, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Rosiler, St. Martin's 13 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to master. Had light N. E. trades and fine weather; was 2 ds. N. of Hatteras. Sld. in co. with brig Minnehaha, for Yarmouth, N. S.

Brig Etta M. Tucker, (of Portland,) Tucker, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to B. H. Howell, Sons & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester. Had variable weather; was 2 ds. N. of Hatteras. Feb. 26, lat. 39, lon. 73 20, spoke ship Mayflower, from New-Orleans for Liverpool.

Brig L. W. Eaton, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Rose, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Master. The L. W. E. is anchored off Sandy Hook.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Young, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Had moderate weather; has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left in port brig Potomac, (of Baltimore,) dischg.

Brig Annie Seymour, Cooper, of and 7 ds. from Bermuda, with logwood to Jones & Lough. The first part of the passage had rough weather, latter part fine.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, (of New-Haven,) Ryan, Caibarien 13 ds., with sugar and melado to Danford, Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaight. Had rough weather, with heavy sea, to Hatteras; split sails; since, fine weather; has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. John Rose, (of Brookhaven,) Howell, Galveston 16 ds., with beef and hides to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot. Had fine weather.

Schr. Wm. Conners, Toole, New-Orleans 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Had fine weather.

Schr. Emily S. Gildersleeve, Corrall, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber, for Middletown, Conn.

Schr. J. B. Cameron, Baxter, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Hiram Tucker, Curtis, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. W. H. Tiers, Gifford, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Madison Holmes, Ryder, Boston.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Northam, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Ball, New-Haven.

Schr. Panthea, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Bridgeport.

Schr. Joseph P. Cake, Endicott, Providence.

Schr. Caroline Young, Jackson, Providence.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. David Persall, McGraw, Greenwich.

Schr. Independence, Davis, Norwalk.

Schr. Zelya, Young, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. J. M. Kissam, Kissam, Baltimore.

Schr. E. B. Wharton, Bonsil, Norfolk.

Schr. Forest Home, Smith, Norfolk.

Schr. Garret P. Wright, Cropper, Virginia.

SAILED—Steam-ship Hatteras, for Norfolk; bark Kong Oscar, for Liverpool.

WIND—Sunset, fresh W. N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Arrived, steamer Nereus, New-York; bark Cambria, Algoa Bay; brigs Chalton, Cienfuegos; Annie Vail, Turk's Island; Peri, Savannah.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.—Arr. bark Minnie, from Fagardo, P. R.; schr. Arctic, from Baltimore. Sld. brig Margaret, for New-Orleans; schrs. Ida Richardson, for Baltimore; Ella Matthews, for Philadelphia; Ida Birdsall, for Darien; James Veldren, for Jacksonville; Traveler, for Newbern, N. C.; C. T. Groves, for Savannah; bark Emanuel, for Baltimore, Russia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Arrived, the ship Sacramento, from Boston.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.—The steam-ship Norway, from Savannah Feb. 8, arrived today.

Disasters.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—It is said the ship Lykurg, from Liverpool, bound to Rio Janeiro, has been sunk in the Mersey, after a collision with the steamer Nevada.

The Georges, from San Francisco Oct. 12, for Maryport, is aground near Whitehaven; crew saved.

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Overcoats at great bargains.
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This sale is offered for the purpose of closing out a stock of goods somewhat out of style—but excellent material and workmanship.
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